NOVEMBER 1888.
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,466—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

**APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.**

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. ARCADIA | 6500 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews | 16th Nov |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H Weighell | 23rd ,, |
| † HYDASPES | 2284 | 500 | W. F. Thompson | 30th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 7th Dec. |
| B.L. KAISER-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | R. F. Briscoe | 14th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 21st ,, |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 28th ,, |
| | | | | 1889. |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 4th Jan. |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4186 | 800 | W. D. Mudie | 11th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 18th ,, |
| B.L. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 25th ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

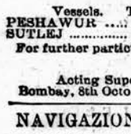
| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 22nd Nov. |
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 6th Dec. |

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. | 1st Jan. 1889 |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st December | 1888. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| SURA | on the 17th Nov. inst. |
| BORMIDA | 8th Dec. ,, |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

### TO OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1888. Agents.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BANCOORA | 2,800 | On or about 5th December 1888. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1888. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

| | Cash prices. Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ..... each | 0 10 |
| Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... ,, | 1 0 |
| Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | 1 12 |
| Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | 1 12 |
| Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | 2 12 |

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, | 4 4 |
| Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, | 8 8 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, | 15 0 |
| Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,, | 30 0 |
| Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c. ..... ,, | 72 0 |

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 6 8 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 13 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 22 0 |

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,, | 15 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 35 0 |
| Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 52 0 |

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT JUST OPENED.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
NEW AND SECONDHAND BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD BOOKS AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.—All the standard Works, particularly those necessary for Libraries, together with the New Books issued by the leading Publishers, are constantly kept in Stock.

OLD AND SECONDHAND BOOKS.—Bought and sold.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED.—Executors or Gentlemen having either Libraries or Small Collections of Books to dispose of are invited to address themselves to the Advertisers, who are at all times ready to purchase the same on the most liberal terms and for immediate payment.

BOOKBINDING EXECUTED.—In all Styles.

STATIONERY.—A large Assortment on hand. Newest Styles just received.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.
DESPATCH DESKS.
STATIONER'S SUNDRIES.

A Large Stock to Select from.

*.* Mr. A. J. COMBRIDGE has been for many years with Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HAND PAINTED CARDS.
BY ARTISTS.

BOMBAY SCENES, &c.
Re. 1-8 each.
Cannot be sent out on Approval.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. bring to bear on this particular branch of their extensive business a large amount of practical knowledge of Chemicals and acquaintance with material.

Being Chemists and having a large staff of regularly qualified men under their orders, they are in a position at once to furnish any Chemical that may be required with the certainty of it being the exact article ordered and of a definite chemical combination, which can be proved by testing, an impossibility for non-chemical house, who have to sell just what is sent to them from Europe.

As the entire success of the operation depends on the Chemicals, the Management venture to direct attention to the above.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Shutters, Developing Dishes, Light, tight and other Boxes, Chemicals, Printing Papers, Printing Frames, Card-mounts, Lanterns, Scales and Weights, Dark Tents, Bottles and Measures, and every requirement for Wet and Dry Plates in the Studio and Field (free on Application).

TREACHER AND CO. LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Gold Frames, 18-carat ..... | Rs. 27 | 0 |
| In Aluminium Frames ..... | ,, 7 | 0 |
| In Blue Steel Frames ..... | ,, 6 | 0 |
| Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk. | | |
| Gold Frame and Handle ..... | ,, 125 | 0 |
| Silver Gilt do. ..... | ,, 40 & 50 | |
| Shell do. ..... | ,, 20 | 0 |

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight ..... | ,, 3 | 0 |
| Best Optical Glass do. do. do ..... | ,, 1 | 8 |

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face ... | Rs. 26 | 0 |
| In Silver Gilt Frames ..... | ,, 10 | 0 |
| In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ..... | ,, 8 | 0 |
| In Straight draw-out Springs, Long or Short Sight ..... | ,, 8 | 0 |
| Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens ..... | ,, 3 | 0 |

EYE PRESERVERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case ..... | ,, 2 | 0 |
| Horse Shoe Spectacles ..... | ,, 5 | 0 |
| Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides ..... | ,, 5 | 0 |
| Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ... | ,, 4 | 8 |
| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ... | ,, 5 | 0 |

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO, LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### FOR TROOP-SHIP WEAR.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE'S Shirts are especially manufactured by them for wear on board the Troopships, or for ordinary use under UNIFORM. These SHIRTS are fitted with perfectly plain CAMBRIC FRONTS and CUFFS, and are equal in appearance to the best Linen-fronted Shirts. Sizes from 15 to 17½ inches in the neck are always kept in stock for immediate use.

SIX FOR Rs. 24.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Established 1870. BOMBAY. Established 1870.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

### GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MADEIRAS, | 8 | qualities, | from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts. |
| PORTS | 6 | ,, ,, | Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case. |
| SHERRIES | 6 | ,, ,, | Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. |

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Re. 1-8; Postage, 4 annas.

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BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases, | | | by D. and W. Morice | 240 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Wm. Robinson | 180 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Wm. Weichert | 300 |
| Do. | Medium | do. | by Brockbank and Atkins | 125 |
| Do. Open Face | do. | | by Tobias | 75 |
| Do. | Do. | do. | heavy cases by Dent | 220 |
| Silver Hunting | do. | do. | by do. | 85 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by John Jones | 85 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Rotherham | 75 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Chaplin and Co. | 55 |
| Do. Crystal Face | do. | do. | by John Jones | 75 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by John Brown | 35 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Henry Heap | 45 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by John Jones | 95 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by E. White | 70 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by John Jones | 60 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Mackay and Chisholm | 40 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Bennett | 30 |
| Do. | do. | do. | by Benson | 15 |

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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AND
POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

### P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

### BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD

### THE SEASON 1888-9.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

### THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT.**

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford Cords all Shades; Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

**SHIRT DEPARTMENT.**

Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

**HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.**

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere Lamb's-wool and Hand-knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

**SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.**

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Doeskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth, White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.

**HATS AND HELMETS.**

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats, and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

**TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.**

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

**RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.**

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth, and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE
CROFTON AND FERRELL'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"EAST LYNNE."
MISS EMILY BLAIN
AS
LADY ISABEL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17,
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY,
"BETSY."

Price: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8, Boxes, Rs. 12.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

### MACCABE.

PLEASE NOTE that FREDERIC the First and Only
MACCABE
makes his FIRST APPEARANCE in Bombay at the NOVELTY THEATRE on MONDAY NEXT.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1888.
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
THUNDERING APPLAUSE
OF
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
In Their Charming Character.
SONGS & DANCES.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8. Boxes, Rs. 12.
Tickets can be had at Messrs. GREEN and READ'S Apollo Bunder.
Reserved Seats at Miss JEWEL DEANE'S, Victoria Family Hotel, opposite Gymkhana.
Doors open at 8 p.m.—To commence at 9 p.m.

*N.B.*—See what the *Englishman* of Monday, the 16th January, says:—

"One of the brightest things in the programme was the 'Masher Duet' by the Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell,—two little children who give promise of great future excellence. Little 'Beauty,' in a Nigger Song, fairly brought down the house, the silvery tones of the child's voice being very pleasant, while the infantile 'breakdown' was irresistible."

And the *Indian Daily News*, of same date, says:—"The Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell impersonated two Mashers so very well, that it was with difficulty they could stoop to pick up the bouquets that were showered on them owing to the 'fit' of their Clothes."

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 26th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1888.

### NOTICE.

ONE Rs. 10 CURRENCY NOTE FOUND on the Road, about a month ago, and made over to the Police, can be seen by the Claimants at Head Police Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Bombay, 15th November, 1888.

NOW READY.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dateas per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

### LETTS'S DIARIES,
### CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES,
### LETTS'S DIARIES,
FOR 1889.

Pocket, Scribbling, Rough, and Office Diaries.
Diaries of all Sizes and Descriptions.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards.
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

☞ Please note the last day for sending Cards to England is 7th December.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

'XMAS PRESENTS for Ladies, Gents and Children, all the Latest Novelties in Bags, Purses, Jewel, Dressing and Picnic Cases, Work Boxes, Desk Blotters, &c., at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HIGHEST HILL in Lanowlee, lakh square yards for sale in 11 plots; 5 minutes' walk from Railway Station, surrounded by spring and quary. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Lanowli.

LANOWLEE HOTEL, Established last 25 years re-open from the December in good locality. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TO QUARTER-MASTERS.—Indents for Regimental Necessaries, Clothing, Saddlery for Cavalry Corps:—Apply to "Supply Department," WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

S. P. C. K.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be held in the Cathedral Vestry, at MONDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m.—EDWARD S. HALL, Hon. Sec.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Kuetwady 7th Lane. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the Sea, a Commodious BUNGALOW, with a large Compound and copious supply of fresh well water.—Apply to J. R. MODY, on the spot, or at Messrs. RALLI BROS., Fort.

WANTED.—A Steady, Competent ENGINEER, for an up-country Hodgart's Cotton Press. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an intelligent PARSEE, with a knowledge of Cotton, to proceed Up-country for Cotton Purchasing.—Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this Paper.

DEPOT OF GENUINE OIL-PAINTINGS and High Class Fine ART WORKS.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

PHOTOS enlarged from Carte de Visite to Life Size on Canvas in Oil-paint. Charges moderate.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

COLOURED INDIAN CHARACTERS, Size 10 by 7. Price Re. 1 each and Rs. 4 for ½ doz. designs.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

RESIDENTS in the Mofussil, desirous of sending Indian Characters to Friends in England, must arrange to despatch them by the Mail leaving Bombay on 30th Nov. or 7th December.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

PICTURE and Plush-Frames, Easles and Stretchers, made to order. Samples on Application.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to thelatest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

TO LET, for OFFICES or RESIDENCE. Top floor, 19, Esplanade Road, above Bourne and Shepherd.—Apply on the premises.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE HAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co. have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

STAFF OFFICERS SECOND-HAND KIT FOR SALE. Almost new. Apply to BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE Co., direct Importers.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilford (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (XL. and Isochromatic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (30 and 40 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 16, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, as follows:—

2 cases perambulators.
A collection of handsome China vases, wash-hand services, breakfast and tea sets.
6 handsome marble clocks, 15 days, ivory dial, visible escapement
12 majolic time-pieces.
6 music boxes.
On account of the concerned—
Blackwood full carved flower pot stands, teapoys, writing tables, wall brackets.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
ENGLISH COOKING STOVES.
"Victors." "Aidress." "Fortess."
These new remarkable stoves have been made of the latest improvement, and specially made for India.
Illustrated catalogue and price list on application.

SEWING MACHINES.
A large stock of sewing machines, of all varieties and system, can be selected at the undersigned's Office.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay Nov. 15th 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties
5 cases prints.
4 ,, white dhoties.
9 ,, Danish butter in 7 lbs. tins.
2 ,, ,, in 14 ,,
5 ,, ,, in 28 ,,
1 English cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, as good as new.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. P. TODD, consisting of wearing apparel, spoons and forks, knives, cruet frame, candlesticks, silver spoon-, tin trunk, portmanteaux, &c.

On account and at the risk of Moolchund Govindjee and Gokuldas Vulubdas—

1225
M N & Co 9082—1 case 12 pairs fancy worsted.
1226
M N & Co 9083—1 do. do. do.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Joosub Ally—436
B & Co 1 Case 21 pairs velvet fashionable colours.
On account and at the risk of Remulala Motun—37
B & Co 1 case 128 packets Morton's brown Windsor soap.
On account and the risk of Hajee Esmail Hajee Molabina—
1 case cut pilots.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam—
H T A—2 casks small tumblers.
On account and at the risk of Hassum Bawamia—
H B 587 2 cases mouth harmoniums and smoking pipes.
H B 724 1 do. do. do.
H B 587 1 do. toy watches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built victoria on Cee springs, quite new.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 do. high-wheeled dog cart.
1 do. new office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cantante Resonante grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, American organ a strong-built brougham, a strong-built victoria, a powerful bay carriage horse, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, flower vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of N. L. GHOSH Esq., Barister-at-law.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, rich glassware, by Treacher, a first-rate 12-stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., a D. B. B. L. gun by Rodha and Co., a large size bagatelle table with balls, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China and Satsuma flower vases, &c., the property of G. Jacob, Esq., C.S.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE LUCKMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share bazar by order of the Luckmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weavin Co., Ld., and on account, and at the risk of, Moteechund Khimchund.
166 Shares in the Luckmidass Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.—
About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.—
The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co., a fortnight before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (first-floor) the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, pictures, ice-box, lady and gentleman's saddles, table ornaments, books, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, (top floor) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, otherwise called Cama Moholla, within the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Bai Jerbai, the widow and sole executrix of the will of the late Rustomjee Cowasjee Hasatria, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of November, 1884, the following valuable landed property, *viz.*:—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 22, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 161 and 183, containing by admeasurement 175 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Nanabhoy Lane, on the west by the property lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, deceased; on the south by the property lately of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, deceased, and on the north by the Public Road, and which said premises were formerly, and are now, in the occupation of the said Bai Jerbai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

I. D.-B. B. L. C. F. Gun in case with fittings complete, by Murcott.
1 .250 express D. B. B. L. Rifle with fittings in case.
1 single barrelled B.-L. C. F. gun in case by J. and W. Tolly.
Also one Snider Rifle and one carbine.
CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, November 14th, 1.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Juggonnath Sadashiv Street, near Kandawady, Girgaum.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Laljee Cutchra and Mr. Nandoo Devjee, assignee of the two indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 9th January, 1883, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Goverdhandas Damodar, executor of the last will and testament of the late Damoder Madhowjee, the following:—

All that piece of land, with the messuages, tenements, or range of buildings standing thereon, at present assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos 1308, 1309, and 1310, and Street Nos. 6, 7, and 8 respectively, Street Girgaum Back Road, situated near Kandawady, in Juggonnath Sadashivjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side, formerly in the sub-district of Bauleshwar, but now in that of Bombay and commonly called or known by the name of Umrunwadi, and containing by admeasurement about 775 4-9 square yards, formerly in the occupation of the said Damodar Madhowjee and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Gordhandas Damoderdas, executor of the said Thucker Chander Madhowjee, and bounded on the east by the property of Doorgabai, wife of Gopal Shaba Senoy, on the west by the property of the late Pandoorung Mankojee, on the north partly by the part of the late Sadanund Chintu Joshi and partly by the part of the late Ruttonsey Dharsee, and on the south partly by the Juggonnath Sadashiv Street, and partly by the property of Thucker Lakha Lowa, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 638 and 547, new No. 2918, old Survey No. 538, and new Survey No. 7797.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.

The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 26 gunthas, leased from the owner Jia-Oolnissa Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which *viz.* 38 acres and and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr. Nusserwanji Nowrozi Khambhata, for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 409-5. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company *i. e.*, the purchaser.

*N.B.*—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 21th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujarati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidators' Office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia, at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 16, 1888.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ..... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
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Bombay Branch.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Hills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, for the Construction of a Double-Storeyed Godown in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, on the 3rd December, 1888, at 1 o'clock, and will be opened on the same day in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

2. The contract documents, &c., can be seen and blank forms of tenders obtained at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

3. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 1,000 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

C. N. CLIFTON, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Ex. Engr's Office, M. W. Dept., Bombay, 10th November, 1888.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lectures on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary. But practical proof—experiment and observation—of the truth of Phrenology, should first be obtained at the cost of Rs. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for an Iron Steam Launch, length 44 feet; beam 7½ feet; depth 4½ feet; fitted with double Cylinder Engines, Boiler and Screw Propeller, complete, and all in very good condition. She is a very suitable Boat for Indian Rivers or Main Canals. Delivery will be given free along any Railway Station, between Roorkee, O. and R. Railway, and Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee. Apply to
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THE Undersigned begs to inform his Numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ..Rs. 20 to 25 per suit
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Suits ,, 15 to 18 ,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Coat and Cashmere Trousers ..... ,, 25 to 30 ,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers ..... ,, 35 to 40 ,,
Do. Black Broad Cloth Dress Suits Complete ..... ,, 50 to 80 ,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits ..... ,, 20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats, Light in Weight ..... ,, 6 to 7 each
Do. Best Linen Collars of Latest Different Fashions ..... ,, 4 to 5 per doz.
Do. Best Merino Socks ..... ,, 8 to 12 ,,
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, Durable, Lasting, Elegant and Serviceable, combined with Cheapness.

A Trial is Solicited.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Hight Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twenueth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

Also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

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Sole Agent for India.

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| No. 1,

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 4-30 p.m.
Music, Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
East Lynne, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Byculla (s), arrived yesterday from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Commilla (s), for Coast and Karachi ; Mt. Lebanon (s), Dunkirk ; and Berenice (s), Colombo and Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 17th inst.

A SOLICITORS' FIRM.—Mr. Jamsetjee Cowasjee Patel has joined the firm of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodhur, which will hereafter be known as Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Nathan, Cobbold, Lawrence, and Capt. Hodgkinson ; vs. White,—Messrs. Graham (capt.), Prevost, Lock, Collingwood. Play to commence at 4-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Govindram Dowlutram, an overseer in the Public Works Department, reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of a small box containing mathematical instruments, valued at Rs. 60, from a table drawer in his office.

CHILDREN ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Jetha Cullianjee, living in Jambli Street, reported to the police that his child was enticed away from his house, and a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 35, stolen from him on Wednesday last.—Cooverjee Khimjee, also living in the same street as the above, had his son enticed away from his house, and ornaments to the value of Rs. 12 taken, on Wednesday last.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Bapoo Govind was yesterday charged, by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a quantity of wearing apparel, an umbrella, and a silver ring, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Mahadoo Gungaram, aged 12 years. Deceased was the son of a shoemaker living in Duncan Road. His mind had been impaired from his birth, and he frequently strayed away from home. He had been missed since the 12th instant. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

SALE OF FANCY WORK.—A sale of fancy work, as announced early this week, has been held in the Byculla Schools the last two days. The work, a good deal of which has been done by the girls of the school, was very tastefuly laid out in the large hall, but we fear the patronage accorded at the sale has not been what its object deserves. It is to be hoped, therefore, that as to-morrow is last the day of the sale this will be remedied, and the promoters amply rewarded for their efforts to realize the helpful monetary need for a very laudable object.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Si l'Elais Roi | Adam. |
| Quadrille | Amusement | Jikoff. |
| Reminiscences of England | | Godfrey. |
| Valse | Fusionen | Strauss. |
| Selection | La Figlia del Regiments | Donizetti. |
| Galop | Wie der Wind | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the fast train on the B. B. and C. I Railway was delayed forty minutes owing to a breakdown near the Parel Workshops. She was running at about the usual speed between Grant Road and Elphinstone Road when she came to a sudden stop, the danger signal being up. On examination the cylinder was found to be broken. A number of workmen were called, but nothing could be done. After about half an hour they determined to change the engine, which was done near the Elphiastone Road Station. The breakdown can only be ascribed to the sudden stoppage of the train.

THEFT OF SUGAR.—Constable Helmes yesterday charged Rodrigues, a Goanese, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a quantity of sugar, valued at 4 annas, from a shed in the Victoria Dock. The accused had stolen the sugar from one of the bags which were stored in the sheds, and while he was leaving the dock, a peon, noticing the sugar, questioned the accused, and owing to his unsatisfactory answers, suspected him, and gave him in charge to a sepoy. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and, admitting many previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the common gaol.

STEALING A DOZEN OF WHISKEY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Grey charged Narayan Mucco, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a case containing a dozen bottles of whiskey, the property of Messrs. Phipson and Co. It appeared that the accused managed to enter the godowns unnoticed, and picking up the first case he could lay his hands on, walked out again, but he was seen by a hamal and stopped. As the accused was unable to give an account of himself he was immediately handed over to a police sepoy. Having pleaded guilty to several previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENES.—Jai, woman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 3, from the person of Suckoo, girl, the daughter of Hurry Wittoo, a basket cooly, living at Agripada, on Wednesday forenoon. At about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the father of the girl sent her to a mill opposite his house on an errand. A few minutes afterwards the father, on receiving certain information, went and found his daughter, amongst a crowd of people who had collected around her, crying for her wristlets. The accused was arrested with the silver wristlets in her possession. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION AND HOSPITAL REFORM.

AT a special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Monday, the 12th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

I. That the Bombay Medical Union take this opportunity to express to his Excellency Lord Reay their grateful thanks for the thoughtful and liberal resolution passed on Saturday, the 10th instant, anent the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital reforms. The Union fully sympathise with and cordially endorse the excellent principles enunciated in the resolution. The members of the Union feel sure that if these principles are properly and fully acted upon they will raise the tone and prestige of the medical profession, and will exert a salutary influence on medical instruction imparted in the only Medical School in the presidency. The Union gratefully appreciate the liberal recognition of the rights of the local profession to take part in the imparting of the clinical instruction at their *alma mater*, and they confidently hope that the honorary officers to be appointed will meet with cordial co-operation in their efforts to work the reform scheme with success at the hands of official gentlemen on the staff of the J. J. Hospital.

A copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Excellency.

II. That the Bombay Medical Union are gratified to find that the principles enunciated in the Government resolution of the 10th inst., in which a new scheme is propounded for the development of instruction in the Grant Medical College, and for widening the scope of tuition at the J. J. Hospital had the cordial support of Dr. George Waters, for which they express to him their hearty thanks.

A copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Waters.

III. That a sub-committee of Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonji Temoolji, A. P. Cama, J. J. da Gama, Dorabji Hormusji, Cowaji Hormusji, Dinshaw Master, H. D. Pesikaka, B. S. Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna, and K. N. Bahadurji be elected to draw up suggestions for ensuring the successful working of the honorary appointments to be made at the J. J. Hospital. These suggestions to be submitted to a general meeting of the profession under the auspices of the Union, and after their approval to be forwarded to Government for their favourable consideration.

## COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

TENTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

THE proceedings of the court-martial, appointed to inquire into the charges against Col. Bulkeley were resumed this morning, when cross-examination of Mr. Barrett was continued.

Numerous questions were put having reference to the pay abstract. Mr. Barrett said that the ledger had been most irregularly kept.

Re-examined by prosecutor witness said that the sum of Rs. 329-7, taken by Col. Bulkeley from the Band Fund in January, 1886, and entered in his pay abstract fo. February, should certainly have been credited ; but looking to the Band Fund account he thinks it had not. Rs. 200 only had been refunded.

With regard to the cheques for Rs. 93, Rs. 393-4-6 and Rs. 134-13-6, drawn from the Band Fund by Col. Bulkeley, on 10th September, 1886, and paid to the mess president, have you examined the officers' mess bills for the year ?—I have. There are certain deductions therein which I am unable to explain.

From whose mess bills those deductions were made, and what is the amount ?—From Major Bulkeley's the amounts are Rs. 141, in abstract for May ; Rs. 75 and Rs. 81 in July, Rs. 141-8 and Rs. 99 in August. The total deductions are Rs. 537-8.

Can you say if Rs. 537-8, deducted from Major Bulkeley's mess bills, have ever been re-paid to the mess ?—No.

Has the Rs. 621-2 from the Band Fund been repaid thereto ?—No.

With regard to the cheque for Rs. 500 and that for Rs. 200 and the sum of Rs. 550 cash, taken from the Band Fund, have either of these sums been refunded ?—No.

You have stated that in Colonel Bulkeley's abstract for 1886, the balance of Rs. 557-12-7 shown for January is cleared off. Is that abstract a corect statement of the account or not ? To the best of my belief it is not. I find an item of Rs. 243-12 in the general cash account, dated 11th February, which is not included in the paymaster's account. This item causes Colonel Bulkeley's account to be in debt to that extent.

Is there any credit or debtor balance against Colonel Bulkeley in March, 1886 ?—I have arrived at a debtor balance of Rs. 276-1-6. In April, 1886, there is a debtor balance of Rs. 225-15-11, in May Rs. 1,055-14-4, and in June, Rs. 1,339-0-1.

Do these figures which Colonel Bulkeley has placed before the Court positively show that the cheques drawn by Colonel Bulkeley from the Band Fund, viz., Rs. 93, Rs. 3,954-6, Rs. 134-13-6, Rs. 102-8, Rs. 500, and Rs. 200—total Rs. 1,523-10 could not possibly have been deducted from his pay up to his departure for England ?—Undoubtedly.

In the abstract for July, 1887, is the balance shown to his credit as Rs. 230-4-3 correct ?—It is not correct, it should be a sum of Rs. 1,934-1 against him.

Are these accounts which Colonel Bulkeley has placed from July, 1887, to be found in the ledger ?—They are to be found in the ledger for the months from 8th July, 1887, to 8th December, 1887, and a portion of the account for January, 1888.

After having gone through the disbursing account, from the day the first cheque was drawn by him from the Band Fund in January, 1886, to the assembly of the Court of Inquiry in March, 1888, have you any reason to suppose that any of these cheques have been recovered from Colonel Bulkeley's pay ?—I have no reason to suppose so.

Then is the sum of Rs. 3,898-0-7 still due to the Band Fund, 17th Bombay Infantry ?—There is not the slightest doubt that that sum remains due to the Band Fund.

With regard to the note in which Colonel Bulkeley asks Lieut. Kreyer for an advance of Rs. 150 and to the piece of paper attached to it, in which the words advance Colonel Bulkeley Rs. 1,150, the first figure 1 has been added or tampered with.

Witness further said : The sum of Rs. 1,369-8 was entered in the copy of Col. Bulkeley's abstract by the Assistant Adjutant-General, and although this amount does not tally with the general cash account I consider I was perfectly justified in entering that sum against him as amongst the loose papers I found, sums which were entered in the general cash account without having his name against them, and they appear to have been paid to him. Though Lieut. Kreyer is officially styled paymaster in the Regimental documents, Government recognise the officer commanding the regiment as paymaster.

The Court then adjourned.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

CHARLES LOWE AND ANOTHER *vs.* W. H. NEBEL.

THE plaintiffs, Messrs. Charles Lowe and John Gill, of Bradford, trading under the name of Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., asked for an injunction against the defendant, who carries on trade in the name of W. H. Nebel and Co., restraining him from imitating plaintiffs' trade mark on their soap, and for damages. Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs carry on business as soap manufacturers at Bradford ; and among the soaps manufactured by them for the Indian market was a soap known as Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic Soap, which had acquired a great reputation in Bombay and other parts of India. It was made up into boxes containing a dozen tablets, and each box bore a label which was their trade mark, and was distinctive of their goods. The defendant had recently imported and sold in Bombay a number of boxes of soap got up so as to resemble the plaintiffs' box, and each box had affixed to it a label which was a fraudulent and close imitation of plaintiffs' trade mark and label. Defendant admitted having received and sold in Bombay fifty dozen boxes bearing the fraudulent label, and the plaintiffs suspected that he had received or was about to receive more boxes of soaps similar to the fifty dozen boxes. Plaintiffs had in consequence sustained damages and had been put to costs, which they estimated at Rs 1,000, and claimed to recover from defendant.

Counsel stated that they had agreed to a consent decree, which was passed as follows :—The defendant consents to a perpetual injunction restraining him from selling, importing, or receiving any boxes of soap bearing the plaintiffs' label or any other fraudulent and colourable imitation of the plaintiff's trade mark. Defendant also agrees to pay to the plaintiffs their costs of this suit, when taxed, as between party and party, including the costs of the case laid before counsel and his fee thereon, the plaintiffs abandoning their claim for damages and other relief. Plaintiffs to receive back from the Court the Rs. 1,000 deposited as security for defendant's costs.

REPUDIATION OF A CHILD MARRIAGE.

PESHOTUM HORMUSJEE DUSTOOR *vs.* MEHERBAI

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghandi, said his lordship would remember that the Advocate-General had opened the case in which the plaintiff repudiated his child-marriage with the defendant, and that evidence was to be called that day. Another counsel had been engaged in consequence of the Advocate-General being engaged in another place. As the new counsel had to study the case, Mr. Starling asked for an adjournment until Monday next.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, consented on the other side, remarking that practically briefs had been returned by counsel on both sides.

His lordship postponed the case until Monday. Costs to be costs in the cause.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Starling said the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine held single briefs in this case, and as all three were at Poona, he ( Mr. Starling) was asked as *amicus curiæ* to mention the difficulty.

His lordship : The case must go to the bottom of the list at any rate.

PRANJIVANDAS SAMULDAS *vs.* GOVINDJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Anderson said Mr. Inverarity's brief in the case had just been placed in his hands, but he has had no time to look through it. Mr. Inverarity was expected to come here in a day or two.

The Judge : Who is on the other side ?

Mr. Anderson : The Advocate-General, I believe.

The Judge : The case had better go down to the bottom of the list.

SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE SHAPURJEE PARAKE.

Mr. Anderson said he had got a brief in this case. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity were for the plaintiff, and both being absent, they could not go on with the case. Mr. Inverarity would be here in a day or two. Mr. Jardine, who was also at Poona, was on the other side with Mr. Russell.

The Judge : I must see what can be done. This Court cannot close because gentlemen happen to be at Poona. The case must stand at the bottom of the list.

The next case of Yesseebai *vs.* Paroobai, concerning a dispute about property, was called ; and as counsel (Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Mankar) were ready, the hearing proceeded ; and the Court had not to rise for the rest of the day.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 13th November 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette*.—

Karachi.—River Kotri on 11th, 6 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 2 inches same date last year. Harvesting progressing. Agricultural stock good. Crops damaged by blight, mahlu insects, and drought in Dadu, Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Tatta, Sakro, Ghorabari, Mizpur, Batora, and Keti. Cholera in Kotri, Ghorabari, and Shahbandar Talukas.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowings continue ; cotton picking in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping continues ; rabi cultivation commenced. Prices steady. Pasturage and fodder insufficient owing to want of rain. Agricultural stock fair.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi continue. Jowar 42, bajri 36, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district : maximum 4 inches and 56 cents at Dholka, minimum 4 cents in Gogo. Rabi and cotton prospects good in consequence. General prospects greatly improved.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in all talukas on 9th : maximum 91 cents, minimum 61 cents, beneficial to standing crops and also for rabi sowings, but only to very small extent. Puplic health good.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district : maximum in Matar 2 inches 56 cents, minimum in A'nand 80 cents ; it will prove beneficial to standing crops as well as to rabi sowings. Gram and wheat sowing commenced in Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas ; standing crops doing well. Agricultural stock good. Rabi prospects generally fair.

Broach.—Favourable change in prospects in consequence of a general fall of from ½ to 1 inch of rain all over district followed by dewy nights. Cotton crop promises well, and rabi jowari very healthy. More rain required to replenish tanks and facilitate wheat sowings. Public health good, except for few cases of cholera in Broach City.

Surat.—Rain during week from 11 cents at Mandvi to 60 cents at Pardi ; total from 21 inches 16 cents at Olpad to 57 inches 82 cents at Pardi. Jowari, cotton and wheat benefited by the rainfall ; reaping of bajri over. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Agricultural stock good. Labour plentiful.

Khandesh.—Light rain all over the district, except in Nandurbar, Shahada, Sindkheda, and Bhusaval : maximum 87 cents at Pachora, minimum 2 cents at Jamner. This will benefit the standing crops ; more rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton continues. Scarcity of fodder increasing : cattle are being sent to the Satpuda hills. Fever in six talukas. No change in the prices of food-grain.

Nasik.—Rain in certain parts of every taluka except Niphad : maximum 1 inch 35 cents in Yeola, and minimum 11 cents in Nandgaon Taluka. Reaping of kharif crops in every and thrashing in Niphad Taluka commenced ; rabi sowing completed in some talukas, and in progress in Igatpuri, Chandor, Baglan, and Point Talukas, but in a few villages retarded for want of rain ; late rain is beneficial to rabi, but kharif in Dindori damaged to the extent of about four annas in the rupee. Probable outturn of kharif is 9 annas ; more rain urgently wanted for rabi crops. Want of fodder in six talukas ; cattle in Nandgaon, Malegaon, Yeola, and Baglan not good, owing to the insufficiency of fodder ; cattle being removed to other talukas. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain from 7th to 10th; total of weeks 39 cents ; total to date 57 inches 82 cents, being 12 inches 87 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm till 12th, and 5° warm on 13th. Vapour in air very excessive. Strong southerly abnormal wind on 8th, 9th and 10th ; other days but sightly disturbed.

Thana.—Rain with lightning and thunder throughout the district ; maximum fall 3 inches 70 cents Karjat, minimum 45 cents Mahim : total 83 inches and 11 cents. Reaping going on ; reaped crops and cut grass partly damaged by the rainfall. Probable outturn of kharif estimated from 6 to 12 annas. Cholera increasing ; cases 26, fatal 17. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Mahim and Karjat Talukas. Price, second sort rice, 20 pounds.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 13th November 1888.)—Rain during the week 1 inch 67 cents, total 75 inches 55 cents. Crops bad ; reaping retarded on account of rains. Rice, second sort, 20½ pound, and tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout district, greatest fall at Dapoli. Progress of harvesting impeded and fodder damaged. Rain favourable to summer crops. Fever and diarrhœa in two and cattle-disease in four talukas.

Poona.—Good rain throughout, the Collectorates ; maximum 3 inches in Indapur and minimum 38 cents in Purandhar : quite sufficient in most places. Prospects quite re-assured almost every where ; all crops are doing well. Agricultural stock good. Slight cholera in one or two talukas only. Bajri 26 and jowari 31 pounds in the district, and bajri 22 and jowri 26 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Good rain throughout the district : maximum Jamkhed 2 inches 87 cents, minimum Akola 40 cents : beneficial to crops ; more rain wanted at Kar jat, Sangamner and Akola. Bajri average 33 and jowari 36 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain throughout the district : maximum 4 inches and 57 cents at Malsiras, minimum 1 inch and 67 cents at Sangola. Sowing of wheat in progress ; young rabi crops promising ; cotton inferior in Madha Taluka. Weather warm and cloudy. Agricultural stock fair, though fodder supply continues to be scanty.

Satara.—Rain throughout district from 28 cents to 2 inches and 51 cents. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general : maximum Sindgi 7 inches 15 cents, minimum Badami 78 cents. Crops benefited ; bajri reaping and wheat and gram sowing continue. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum,—Rain Belgaum 58 cents, total 45 inches 80 cents. Good rain at last throughout the district ; kharif and rabi crops benefited thereby, except in Parasgad and Sampgaon Talukas, where excessive rain has somewhat injured the crops. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general and sufficient, varying from 10 cents at Kalghatgi to 3 inches 49 cents at Ron ; average for week 1 inch 60 cents ; total 31 inches 60 cents. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops in progress. Prospects generally good. Slight ague and cattle-disease in two talukas. Cholera increasing ; cases 413, deaths 214.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district. Rice harvest in progress. Slight fever in two talukas and cattle-disease in one. Weather hot.

Rajkot.—Rain 3 inches 74 cents, total 23 inches 64 cents. Fall general, damaging crops carried into grain yards. Sowing of gram will increase in area ; cotton pods blown down by heavy wind. Agricultural stock poor.

Wadhwan.—Rain 6 inches, total 17 inches 33 cents ; rain throughout Jhalavad, varying from 3 to 7 inches. Water scarcity disappeared. Cotton prospects much improved. Wheat and gram sowing largely undertaken and has given occupation to many persons.

Baroda.—85 cents rain during week. Health fair. Rabi sowing continues ; standing crops poor ; cotton damaged by rain in Nausari division. Agricultural stock fair. Prices bajri 21, wheat 17, rice 13 pounds.

General Remarks.—Good rain during week throughout Presidency proper, except in Surat, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Khandesh, and Kanara, where the fall was light ; standing early crops and prospects of late crops and of fodder and water-supply greatly improved by it. More rain still wanted in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. Standing crops in one taluka of Nasik, and two of Belgaum, cotton in parts of Baroda and reaped crops in parts of Thana and Kathiawar, and fodder in parts of Ratnagiri damaged by excessive rain. Crops also damaged by blight, insects and drought in parts of Karachi, and cotton damaged by storm in parts of Kathiawar. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts ; and cotton picking in Shikarpur and Khandesh. Harvesting impeded by excessive rain in parts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Probable outturn of early crops in Nasik nine annas and in Thana from six to twelve annas. Early crops generally poor in Kolaba and Baroda. Cotton in Guzerat and Kathiawar promises well. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad' Khandesh, Sholapur, Nasik and Thana.

MR. H. R. COOKE, C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for four months.

MR C. D. BROWN, C.S., having reported his arrival, has been placed under the order of the Collector of Belgaum.

MR. W. B. MULOCK, C.S., has been granted furlough on medical certificate for a year.

ASSISTANT Surgeon, S. F. Ghandhy has been appointed civil surgeon at Broach, and Surgeon-Major Dalal, on being relieved at Dhulia, will act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Karwar jail during the absence of Surgeon Major Henderson.

THE services of Mr. W. W. Ingle, treasury officer and cantonment magistrate at Quetta, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Lloyd, Lieut., The Buffs, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Strong, Colonel, 14th Bombay L. I., on leave, from Bhuj.
Ward, Major, W. Riding Regt., *en route* to Aden, from Deolali.

NOVEMBER 15.

Cherry, Major, Northumberland Fus., on duty, to England, from Rawal Pindi.
Symonds, Captain, Royal Irish Regt., on duty, to England, from Nowshera.
Mann, Capt, R. E., on sick leave, from Roorki.
James, Lieut., Surrey Regt., on duty, to England, from Allahabad.
Vincent, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Cranford, Lt., 7th Bombay L. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Poyson, Captain., E. York Regt., on duty, from Purandhur.
Perkins, Captain, Duke of Cornwall L. I., on furlough, from Bellary,
Lambe, Lieut., Duke of Cornwall L. I., on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

O'Connell, Major, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on duty, to Nasirabad.
Cahusac, Lieut., 24th Bombay L. I., to rejoin, to Lorelai.
Carpendale, Lieut., 21st Punjaub Infantry, on leave, to England.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 14.

Army Head-Quarters will be re-established at Poona, on the 23rd instant.

Correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, November 16, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday, the 17th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose.

2. Until further orders the pouches will be worn on the right side instead of at the back of the waist-belt as heretofore.

The following are the Members who have been selected to represent their Companies on the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association :—

Bo. Vol. Artillery.—Battery Sergt.-Major A. W. Seabrook, Bombr. S. W. Chart, and Bombr. J. Beckerley.

Bo. Vol. R. Corps.—Lieut Jefferies, Lieut. Devlin, and Cr. Sergt. Wilson "A" Company ; Lieut English, and Sergt. Thomas, "B" Company ; Sergt. J. E. Keess, and Volr. F. W. Fido, "C" Company ; Lieut. Brewin, Volr. Stephens, and Sergt. Black, "D" Company ; Sergt. Major Melvin and Sergt. Little, "E" Company ; and Capt. Freeborn, Lieut. G. P. deSaone, and Sergt. J. H. Burritt, "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Saturday next, 17th inst., at 6-45 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J H Pollard, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, Offig Sqdn Officer, 5th Bo Cavy, 20th March 1897.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 30th Sept 1888 :—27th Bo Infantry—Jamadar Laik Dinha to be Subhedar vice Mitha Khan, pensioned ; and Havaldar Kasim Shah to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Laik Dinha promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1888 :—3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Ressaidar and Wordie-Major Lal Khan to be Risaldar vice Murad Sher Khan, pensioned, Jamadar Hahi Khan to be Ressaidar and Wordie-Major (provisionally) vice Lal Khan, promoted ; and Kote Dafedar Jagannath Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hahi Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Major J R Watson, 7th Nov 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn R W S Lyons, M D, I M S ; Lieut Col R Hennell, D S O. Infantry ; Surgn A F Sargent, I M S.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut A E Aitken, S C, two months, medical certificate ; Lieut H J Forster, S C, one months, medical certificate ; and Capt H R D Thomas S C, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut Col F FitzW Comyn, Infantry, 23rd Nov 1888.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Dept.:—First grade Apothecary A Mullen, to be second grade senior Apothecary, with effect from the 13th Aug 1888, vice second grade Senior Apothecary J B Maloney, promoted to first grade.

The undermentioned first grade Assist Apothecaries to be second grade Apothecaries :—T D W Gillespie, with effect from 6th April 1888 vice first grade Apothecary M F Fernandes, retired ; E J Noronha, with effect from 3rd July 1888 vice first grade Apothecary B Gordon, invalided ; and J A Pereira, with effect from 13th Aug 1888 vice first grade Apothecary A Mullen, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1888 :—2nd Battn 4th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Hardatt Singh to be Subhedar vice Deoji More, pensioned : and Color-Havaldar Gopalrao Bhonsle to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hardatt Singh, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 24th Oct 1888 :—20th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Mhad Mehtar to be Subhedar vice Govind Kadam, pensioned ; and Havaldar Roshan Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Mhad Mehtar promoted.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave .—Sub-Condr J Walker P W Dept.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made :—To be Second Lieut—Brian Wildman Osborne Thompson, Gent.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Bgde-Surgn W Gray, I M S, and Captain W C F Field, S C, Military Accounts Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Surgn C G W Lowdell, I M S, two months, private affairs ; Lieut C E Baddeley, RE, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate ; and Major H C Hogg, S C, three months, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 7 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act V of 1883, to appoint C P Cooper, Esq, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt R Arbuthnott, R N, H M's S "Mariner," and Capt W Potts, Supt, B I S N Co's Dock, to conduct an investigation at the Fort Police Court into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the s s "Mobile" off Chumba Island, near Zanzibar, in August last.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Department Notification No. 4589, dated 6th July last, it is hereby notified that Mr P S V FitzGerald, Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of two months' extraordinary leave without pay.

Major C W H Sealy resumed charge of his duties as Second Assist Political Resident, Aden, on the 10th Oct 1888.

Mr L P Walsh acted as second Assist Political Resident, Aden, from 11th July to 8th Oct 1888, both days inclusive.

Capt M T Lyde acted as third Assist Political Resident Aden, from 11th July to 8th Oct 1888, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dhotee acted as fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden, from 11th July to 8th Oct 1888, both days inclusive.

Major J M Hunter was sub pro tem President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, from the 3rd May to 8th Sept 1887 both days inclusive.

Capt L L Fenton was sub pro tem Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. from the 3rd May to the 8th Sept 1887, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from 25th June to 11th July 1888, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desay, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, in addition to his own, from 5th June to 2nd July 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr. Raghunathi Nichabhbai Tatia is appointed to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Surat vice Mr. Kevalram Ommedram, deceased.

Mr. R. W. S. Pinhy, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi is allowed thirty-three days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Gibbons, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi during the absence of Mr. Pinhy, or till further orders.

Mr C E Coles, Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt), is granted leave without allowances from 18th Oct 1888 to 1st Jan 1889, in continuation of the leave on private affairs for six months granted to him in Govt Notification No. 1863 dated 5th April 1888.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman, second class Subordinate Judge of Patan in the Satara Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karad in that district, in addition to his own, from 9th June to 16th July 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr Bapuji Parashram Phadke is appointed to be a village Munsiff under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Shukrawar Peth in the town of Sholapur vice Mr. Shidramrpa Rudrapa Pasare, deceased. The above appointment is made with effect from the 20th instant.

Messrs A W Crawley-Boevey and C P Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay on the 5th inst.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rao Saheb Madhavram Herinaryan, Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kaira, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

Under the provisions of Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr E M Pratt, Assist Collr and Magistrate, second class, Colaba, is appointed, in the place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the preparation and making out of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions of Alibag and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class in their respective districts under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 :—Mr C H A Hill and Mr Jehangir K N Kabraji, Assist Collectors in the district of Ahmedabad ; Mr Mobsin B Tyabji, Assist Collr in the district of Surat ; Mr H L Hervey, Assist Collr in the district of Belgaum ; and Mr C W K Hudson, Assist Collr in the district of Dharwar.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Messrs. C H A Hill and Jehangir K N Kabraji are invested each with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to commit for trial (Sec 206).

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay :—Mr H L Hervey, C S, Mr C H A Hill, C S, and Mr C W M Hudson, CS.

Under Sec 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghargi in the district of Dharwar are constituted a sub-division of that district, and under Sec 13 of the same Code Mr C P B Wiltshire, Magistrate of the first class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Under Sec 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr Wiltshire is invested with power to call for and examine the records of any proceedings before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction as a Sub-divisional Magistrate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr A K Oliver to act as Registrar of the High

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

THERE were signs of activity in our chief staple when the last mail left, but a good though tardy fall of rain in some drought-stricken districts at the end of last week, and the tamer tenor of advices from the governing markets, checked the upward movement in Cotton here, and there has since been little doing. A moderate business only has been passing day by day in Wheat and Oil Seeds, but prices have been steady on the whole, with latterly a firmer market for Seeds at hardening rates. Exchange became rather easier at the beginning of the week, but has since been fairly steady with a good deal of private Paper offering for next year, but very little coming out for present and near delivery, while for Bank remittance demand has continued dormant. Rates are within 1-16d. of what they closed at last Thursday evening. Government Paper, after declining further in sympathy with Calcutta, has taken an upward turn again under the same influence, and closes at our last quotation for Four per cents for cash. Shares have been quiet, and without much change in quotations, either way, with a few exceptions in Mill Scrip. Freights have recently been steady when not firm again, with more enquiry apparent, and several fixtures have been made within the last few days for the remainder of the present, and the beginning of next year. The improvement in general agricultural prospects which the late rain has caused in several parts of the country has led to a better feeling in the Bazaar, and the volume of business in Imports has expanded, and prices are firmly maintained, notwithstanding the heavy missions on the water.

MONEY does not appear to get lighter in the open market yet, and the Presidency Bank's last weekly Statement, issued on Monday, showed a small increase in the Cash Balance of 2½ lakhs. This, though trifling, is satisfactory as far as it goes, as preventing any further advance in the Bank's rates of discount, standing as they do comparatively high at a minimum of 7 per cent. as against the rates of accommodation outside the Bank. Although the actual increase in the balance was only as above stated, the net falling off in trade requirements during the week was close upon 6 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—A considerable amount of Mercantile Paper was reported to have been sold on last mail day at 1s. 4-23-32d. for this year, 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-March, and 1s. 4 21-32d. for April-May delivery; also some private Demand at 1s. 4 19-32d. for November-December, and 30 days' sight, for January delivery, at the same rate. Some Bank Wire Transfer was done for November-December, at 1s. 4 17-32d., but generally speaking there was no enquiry whatever for Bank remittance, and the market was steady on the whole at the previous evening's quotations. The tone remained the same to the close of the week with quotations unchanged, and but litle business passing en any line on Monday in sympathy with a decline in silver at home, and the Calcutta market being closed for two days, we opened somewhat weaker here, with one buyer of November Credits at 1s. 4-11-16d., but with forward rates tending rather to strength than weakness. The market settled down to a quiet but fairly steady state, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 17-32d. and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4-11-16d. to be done in one direction only, the latter being 1s. 4 23-32d. for December; 1s. 4-11-16d. for January-March; and 1s. 4 21-32d. for April-May. There was still no enquiry for Bank remittance. The tone was very quiet again on Tuesday, with, perhaps, a rather weaker feeling as to ready business, though forward rates were steady. Ready and forward Credits were sold at 1s. 4 11-16d. for Sterling, and 1·76¼ for Francs, and Bank remittance at 1s. 4 15-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4½d. for Demand, and a fair amount was done with remitters at current rates; but very few Merchants' Bills came out. The market continued steady yesterday, and a moderate business was reported in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 23-32d. for this year, and 1s. 4 11-16d. for next; but there were not many Bills offering in any position, and demand for remittance continued most restricted. With Council Bills allotted yesterday at 1s. 4 15-16d. which is 1-16d. below the rate obtained at the Sales last week, and Silver stationary at 63d. per oz., this market has been steady to-day with very little doing, and our closing quotations are as follows, forward rates being generally 1-32d. lower than those for ready business.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | | 1s. 4½d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic Transfer | | 1s. 4 15-32½d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | | 1s. 4 19-32d. | " |
| Do. | 4 | " | 1s. 4½d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 4 21-32d. | " |
| Credits | | " | 1s. 4 21-32d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 4½d. | " |
| Documents | 3 | " | 1s. 4 11-16d. | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 4 29-32d. | " |
| Francs | 3 | " | 1·76¼ | " |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1·77⅛ | " |

The weekly statement of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 14th Nov., 1888 | 26,17,704 |
| Silver received during the week | 41,690 |
| | 26,59,394 |
| New coin paid during the week | 9,00,602 |
| | 17,58,792 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals | 16,29,225 |
| | 33,88,017 |
| Last week | 26,36,141 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued weak and declining last Friday under the influence of the Calcutta market. Four per cents. were quoted during the greater part of the day at 98 3-16 for cash and for the next account, and 98½ for January, and though at one time 1-16 per cent. lower for cash and for the January account was touched, the decline was shortly recovered. At the close of the week the market showed more firmness, 98⅝ to 3-16 having been quoted for cash, 98¾ for this month's account, and 98 1-16 to ⅛ for the January settlement, but with not much passing either for Money or Account. A firmer feeling continued to prevail at the beginning of the week. On Monday morning 98 3-16 was the rate for cash, 98¼ for the November account, and 98⅜ for January; but in the afternoon prices hardened, and 1-16 per cent. higher was named. Next day, after opening at the previous evening's closing rates, Fours settled down to those which obtained in the morning, the market remaining quiet thereat all day, but with a rather weaker feeling towards the close. Yesterday this Paper was steady during the greater part of the day at 98 3-16 for cash; 98¼ for this month's account; and 98 1-16 for January, with buyers for the November account at the quotation, and towards the close rates hardened a little, an advance of 1-16 per cent. having been quoted. A further upward movement took place in the rate for Fours to-day, the cash price having been put up to 98 5-16, while for the coming account 98⅜ was at first the rate, and afterwards 98 7-16, the January account having been 98 5-16, with sellers on both the latter tones 103⅛, mostly nominal has been the quotation for 4½ per cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent., lower, at 107; Port Trust have also declined to the same extent, say to 96½.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week. The rain up-country is likely to increase the Cotton outturn, and Press Scrip has moved up in several instances, an advance compared with our last week's quotations being shown this evening of Rs. 25 in Mofussil, Rs. 20 in Bombay Cotton Press; of Rs. 7½ in New Indian and of Rs. 5 in Apollo Press. In Mill shares there has not been much doing, but in cases where the position has become changed since last Thursday, the movement has generally favoured sellers. This evening's quotations show an advance of Rs. 55 in Luckmidas Khimjee; of Rs. 35 in Alliance; of Rs. 25 in Queen; of Rs. 22½ in Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Imperial and Ripon; of Rs. 5 each in David and Coorla. On the other hand, Presidency Mill shares are Rs. 50 down; and Morarji Gokuldas and Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 lower, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share; National Bank are Rs. 3 lower.

## IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—St rengthened by the better prospects given by the recent rainfall in Kathiawar and Guzerat, and by the more free operations of up-country buyers consequent thereon, holders have been firmer in the ir pretensions, but an active demand has been experienced at current rates for staple *Grey Goods* of most descriptions. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* there has been no actual change in rates, but they have been in good demand, all round, at our quotations. *Local Goods* are quite unchanged but steady. The off-take of *imported Goods* during the week is put down at about 4,000 packages; that of *Bombay made* cloth at 2,500 bales.

YARNS.—There is nothing new to report in the position or value of *imported Twist*. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending on Tuesday were only 1,700 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 223. Buyers for the China market are offering much lower rates, the fall in value during the present week being ⅛ anna per lb. Spinners generally are not selling at such reduced rates as are accepted by the Bazaar dealers who are effecting re-sales at much lower prices. Calcutta has purchased 1,500 bales at much higher rates than those obtainable otherwise. The total sales for the week sum up about 2,500 bales; and the market closes easier with a downward tendency at the following official quotations:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist | ... | ...No. | 6s | Mule, As. | 4¼ to 5½ | Per lb. |
| " | ... | ... " | 8s | " " | 5¼ | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 10s | " " | 5⅜ to 5½ | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 12s | " " | 5 5-16 " 5¼ | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 16s | " " | 6¼ " 6⅜ | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 20s | " " | 6 11-16,, 6 15-16,, | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 24s | " " | 7⅛ " 8 | " |
| " | ... | ... " | 30s | " " | 8 " 8½ | " |

METALS.—*Copper* is Re. 1 higher for *Tiles*, but unaltered for other descriptions, and the tone of the market is steady but with little doing. *Yellow Met l* is neglected, but our last quotations are steadily maintained. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value.

## EXPORTS.

COTTON was firm and active last Fridsy in anticipation of the issue of the American Agricultural Bureau Report, and considerable transactions in new Cotton to arrive were reported, while prices tended upwards, European buyers as well as native operators having participated in the business that was done. On the following day, however, demand subsided to a great extent, the tone of the market becoming quiet but steady; and in opening on Monday, reports of good rain in Kattiawar and Gujerat having meantime been confirmed, and the Washington Bureau's Report having been wired, a decidedly dull feeling was apparent, while rates were generally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Thereafter the market continued fairly steady, but with only a moderate business passing daily. The principal contracts reported have been in Bengals, for December delivery, at Rs. 176 for "Good," and Rs. 186 for "Fully Good;" for January delivery at Rs. 175½ for "Good," and Rs 186½ for "Fully Good," and for February delivery, at Rs. 174 for "Good," and Rs. 184 for "Fully Good"; nothing having transpired in "Fine." In "Good" Broach for March delivery, contracts have been made at Rs. 233, Rs. 236½, and Rs. 237; in "Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 214; in "Good" Barsee, for March, at Rs. 216-17, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 226; in "Good" Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 211, and "Fine" for April, at Rs. 226; and in Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 213½. In ready new Cotton, business has been done in Dhulia, at Rs. 220-20½; Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 225½; Bengal, at Rs. 192, and Ginned Bengal, at Rs. 186-9; and Karanja, at Rs. 231 per candy. A fair quantity of old stuff has been taken by the Mills during the week, consisting chiefly of Julgaum, at Rs. 188½-96; Dhulia, at Rs. 185; Dharwar, at Rs. 203-4; Compta, at Rs. 175-80; Bengal, at Rs. 165-70, and Western, at Rs. 205 per candy. It will be noticed from the subjoined statement that new Cotton is coming forward at a faster rate than was the case last season, the figures showing an increase in arrivals this year of nearly 7,000 bales.

The Chamber's Weather and Crop Telegraphic Summary, issued on Monday, reported rain in the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dhollera circles, and also to a small extent in parts of Bengal. The fall was considerable in some of the Dhollera districts, and prospects had consequently much improved. At Broach 55 cents had been registered, and the mornings had become cold and dewey to the advantage of the plants. In the Oomrawuttee Districts, where picking is now general, the fall was less than half an inch at Dhulia and Julgaum, but heavier at Barsee and Oomrawuttee. At Khangaum there had been no rain, but the weather was cloudy and unseasonable. The reports to hand by wire to-day do not alter the position materially, but at Dhollera, where, as last advised, no rain had fallen during the late change in the weather in that circle, 1½ inch had since been registered, and the fall was general over that district and Veerumgaum. Half an inch more had fallen at Barsee, and smaller quantities at Oomrawuttee and Bellary, as well as an inch at Nagpur; and the news is now of a favourable tenor from all quarters.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz*:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. | Per lb. C & F |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fully Good | Rs. 188 | = 4 1-32d. |
| Do. Good | " 182 | = 3 15-16d. |
| Oomra, Good (Good Staple) | " 210 | = 4¼d. |
| Do. F.G.F. " | " 202 | = 4 11-32d. |
| Khandeish, Good | " 202 | = 4 11-32d. |
| Do. F.G.F. | " 193 | = 4 5-32d. |
| Dhollera, Good | " 205 | = 4 13-32d. |
| Westerns, Good | " 205 | = 4 13-32d. |
| *New*— | | |
| Bengal, Fine (Jan.) | " 194 | = 4 3-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good " | " 181 | = 3 31-32d. |
| Do. Good " | " 174 | = 3 25-32d. |
| Khandesh Fully Good (March) | " 214 | = 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Good " | " 206 | = 4 7-16d. |
| Broach Fine " | " 246 | = 5 7-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good " | " 24[illegible] | = 5¼d. |
| Do. Good " | " 234 | = 5d. |
| Dhollera Fine (May) " | " 225 | = 4 13-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good (May) " | " 218 | = 4 21 32d. |
| Do. Good " | " 208 | = 4 15-32d. |
| Oomra Fully Good (March) | " 220 | = 4 23-32d. |
| Do. Good " | " 214 | = 4 19-32d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good (May) | " 214 | = 4 19-32d. |
| Westerns Good " " | " 201 | = 4¼d. |

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season. 1888. Bales. | Season. 1887. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 3,300 | 1,400 |
| Berar | 2,500 | ... |
| Khandesh | 2,300 | 1,200 |
| Hingunghaut | 1,400 | ... |
| | 9,500 | 2,600 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| *Receipts.* | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 6,479 | 7,812 | 10,254 |
| From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 1,315,711 | 1,516,616 | 1,421,850 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 6,827 | 2,718 | 4,686 |
| From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 830,130 | 1,076,269 | 1,008,113 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the Week | 518 | 708 | 589 |
| From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 43,414 | 54,729 | 50,858 |

WHEAT.—Demand has been languid throughout the week, and no more than a moderate business has been done. Prices kept fully steady until to-day, when the feeling was weaker to some extent, and our closing quotations for the principal descriptions of the old Crop, now available, are Rs. 5-6-0 per cwt. for Pessy 91 per cent; Rs. 5-5-0 or 85 per cwt., and Rs. 4-15-0 for Club Delhi.

*Seeds* were also without animation until yesterday when a rather strong enquiry was felt for *Linseed*, and the rate was put up to Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cent, at which we close, with other quotations for seeds unchanged.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week | 122,852 | 105,997 | 218,597 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 10,901,439 | 9,392,131 | 11,903,046 |
| Linseed—For the week | 17,556 | 14,193 | 36,019 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 2,724,128 | 2,318,703 | 3,572,497 |
| Rapeseed—For the week | 21,556 | 23,459 | 17,425 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 1,967,763 | 876,682 | 1,173,852 |
| Gingelly Seed for the week | 23,734 | 38,483 | 54,186 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 730,250 | 1,101,812 | 1,093,292 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week | 154,696 | 90,999 | 184,150 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 8,794,396 | 8,794,741 | 10,879,066 |
| Linseed—For the week | 38,497 | 34,562 | 66,760 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 2,373,216 | 2,111,572 | 3,383,792 |
| Rapeseed—For the week | 62,103 | 24,747 | 49,044 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 1,665,842 | 959,905 | 1,296,850 |
| Gingelly Seed—For the week | 24,595 | 13,820 | 12,074 |
| " From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov. | 701,079 | 1,295,393 | 1,013,806 |

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CRIMMINS—November 15, at Calicut, of fever, after a few days' illness, John Crimmins, Engineer, of Bombay, aged 36 years.—English papers, please copy.
WILKINSON—November 15, at Mazagon, Wilmot Wilkinson, Superintending Purser, P. and O. Company, aged 56 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAY—November 6, at Purneah, the wife of A J Bray, of a daughter.
BULL—November 3 at Baraoora, South Sylhet, the wife of A A Bull, of a son
DICK—November 5, at Jhansi, the wife of H P Dick, of a son.
SWINLEY—November 7, at Tezpur, the wife of G H Swinley, (Mijika), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOEG—COX—November 7, at St Mary's Church, Jamalpur by the Rev Montague Russell Butler, Annie Maria, daughter of Edwin William Currington Cox, and granddaughter of the late Rev James Currington, Senior Prebend of Exeter Cathedral, to Edwin Masterton Doeg, son of Captain Doeg, late of the H E I C S.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1888.


THE announcement that the Committee of the Cabinet consider an increase in the strength of the Navy desirable, and that the Government will ask for money for eight iron-clads, twenty cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats, was foreshadowed in a speech delivered by Lord George Hamilton at Glasgow a month ago. That speech was in effect a surrender to Lord Charles Beresford and other irrepressible Naval experts, who maintained that the limits which the Government regarded as sufficient should be largely exceeded. Lord George Hamilton admitted that the standard of preparation which is necessary has not been reached, and promised that the Government would rapidly and continuously build up the Navy to the necessary strength. We see what this means when translated into ironclads and cruisers; the more recent ironclads cost about £750,000 apiece, and there is no reason why in a year or two the progress of competition should not require an average outlay of a million for every ironclad. Seeing that the new explosives can blow a hole in the side of the strongest ironclad, large enough, as one of our admirals has stated very graphically, to allow a dog-cart to be driven through it, the investment of three quarters of a million of money on each of another batch of eight ironclads is not a matter for gratulation, but rather the reverse. That melenite will certainly be used against iron-clads in the next naval war no one can doubt. The Americans are building cruisers with guns adapted for throwing dynamite shells, which will render armoured vessels more dangerous to their crews than the old wooden-walls were found to be when the Paixhans shells used at Sinope showed that the time had come for a new departure in the construction of war-ships. The new explosives will, in all probability, change the whole conditions of naval war, and the laying down of a large number of additional vessels on the present lines seems to be a measure of very doubtful wisdom. Mr. J. M. Maclean, who was a member of the Navy Committee of the House of Commons which took evidence during the last Session, has pointed out in a letter to the *Times* that Sir A. Hood and Sir A. Hoskins, the First and Second Sea Lords, declare that they are satisfied with the strength of the Navy, which compares well with that of the other Maritime Powers. Lord Charles Beresford endeavoured to extract from these two admirals admissions which would sustain his contention that a large augmentation of the Navy is indispensable. Sir A. Hood stated expressly that the number of ironclads is sufficient, and that our naval supremacy, in so far as it consisted in the superiority of our Navy to that of any foreign Power, is incontestable. This view has been since borne out by the declaration of the French Minister of Marine, that the naval power of France is so insufficient that additional vessels must be built before the French coasts can be made secure. Admiral Hoskins declared that the vessels now building will establish the superiority of the British fleet over those of any two nations. If it be true, as Lord George Hamilton himself affirmed, that our naval force is far greater than that of France, and that in two years that superiority will be still further developed, the reasons for the new additions now announced do not seem to be very serious. It is satisfactory to find Mr. Maclean on the side of those who ask why it is proposed to expend millions of money under the stimulus of a scare. The recent naval manœuvres had the not altogether fortuitous result of creating a widespread feeling of uneasiness, of which alarmists have made full use, and we see the result in the proposals which the Ministry has decided to submit to the House of Commons.

There is the less reason for a precipitate surrender on the part of the Ministry to the exaggerated demands of the alarmists seeing that the French naval authorities confess that the great spurt of construction attempted in the dockyards of the Republic have resulted in waste and confusion. The eight ironclads now under construction in the French yards will take ten years to complete. As Lord George Hamilton pointed out, iron-clads become obsolete in twenty years owing to the perpetual changes in the conditions of war, so that the French iron-clads when they are launched have already spent the most valuable half of their lives. A Committee of the French Chamber of Representatives has investigated these and other failings in the boasted naval system which is the bugbear of our pessimists. Stores to the value of £6,000,000 sterling have been found to be obsolete and useless. M. de Weyl, a French naval critic of authority, writing on the subject, shows that with 18,000 hands in the English dockyards more work is got through than can be accomplished by 27,000 in the French. That there has been room for improvement and reform even in the naval dockyards of England has been proved by the fact that since the revolution effected in the re-organisation within the last two or three years the work is now more expeditiously done with 3,000 men less than were formerly deemed indispensable. Ironclads which were laid down in 1885 to be completed in six and a half years, have been brought to completion in three years, a saving of £40,000 being effected in the estimates. This shows what can be effected in the way of economy by better methods. The chief secret of the improvement has been that instead of having a greater number of vessels under construction than can be all pushed forward a smaller number are taken in hand and a full force put on in each case. The French dockyards pursuing a different system, and laying a great number of keels at once, find that five ironclads, the hulls on which were estimated to cost £2,000,000, have already cost £2,800,000. The proportionate increase in the cost of the construction of smaller war vessels was even more startling. The practical result of this condition of things has been that the French Government has this year suspended work on several of the ironclads under construction, and has laid down no new ones. This fact would in itself, one might suppose, be sufficient justification for the Ministry to abide by their declared policy in regard to naval construction, and to refuse to add to the number of iron-clads and other vessels which they had come to the conclusion was adequate. The scare was not founded upon any new development of the naval forces to which those of England may be opposed; on the contrary the recent growth of the British navy has quite distanced that of the French. The number of vessels in a hopelessly unfinished state in the overcrowded French dockyards, constitute, as Lord George Hamilton truly says, a mill-stone round the neck of the French marine. As matters stood when the first Lord was addressing the Glasgow meeting, England is building 67 war ships of various sizes, 63 of which will be completed within eighteen months. This year and last year together will show that we have completed and made ready for commission far more than double the number of vessels completed by France, the figures being as follows: England 1887-88, 81 vessels with an aggregate of 64,650 tons, of which 41,000 tons are iron-clads; France eight vessels with a tonnage of 21,000 of which 15,200 is iron-clad. For 1888-89—England 29 vessels of 100,000 tons of which 60,000 is iron-clad; France ten vessels of 46,500, of which 30,000 is iron-clad. The decision arrived at by the Committee of the Cabinet is to add largely to this disproportion between the naval force of England and France.

The cost of the additional iron-clads and other war ships will add seriously to the burdens of the country: it will not necessarily add an iota to the available strength of the Navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of the remarkable speech in which he took the citizens of Glasgow into his confidence, admitted that if it be wasteful to keep ships for years on the stocks when building, it is equally improvident to keep them when completed useless for want of guns. Yet at this very time eight ironclads and cruisers are without their guns. What is the prospect of supplying the 63 war vessels which are now in course of construction, and will be added to the Navy within eighteen months? The proposal to ask Krupp to build guns for our British Navy was very properly scouted. The First Lord of the Admiralty hopes that with a little patience arrangements may be made which will enable them to be made in sufficient number in England. But when the patience of the First Lord is rewarded, and the organization for the manufacture of guns and ammunition has been brought up to the level of the national needs, it will be found that even the best manufactories cannot turn out heavy cannon of the modern type under two years. It is less difficult to compress the estimate of six years for building an ironclad into three, than to manufacture a gun of the new scientific kind which will not burst, or go off at the breach, under the two years hitherto required for the purpose. Time is of the essence of the development of destructive power of guns, and while they are being made unarmed ironclads will only be an additional source of anxiety. Mr. Maclean is quite right in his contention that the taxpayers should only be called upon to do what is reasonable, and not to provide against imaginary and impossible dangers. This is the point of view from which we regarded the large and onerous addition of thirty thousand men to the strength of the Army in India effected three years since. No one will say that we have even as yet come within a measurable distance of the possible dangers which could render that—or even a far larger—addition to the forces on which depend the security of India against invasion not only prudent but indispensable. The addition to the burdens of India might, judging by the event, have been safely deferred until now, or even to a later period. And the same may be reasonably said of the eight new iron-clads and the twenty cruisers—to say nothing of the torpedo-boats—which are now to be added to a fleet admitted to be far more formidable than that of our only possible rival on the broad seas.

THE *Madras Mail*, having headed some sensible remarks of its own upon Dr. Miller's strange apology for the recent outbreak in the Madras Christian College with the words "the Virtue of Rebellion," Dr. Miller has thought fit to protest that he never made a virtue of the rebellion. The protest will deserve attention when Dr. Miller has withdrawn the speech on which the comments of the *Mail* were based. Dr. Miller's way of estimating outside criticism, indeed, is peculiar, and seriously reduces the value of any objection that he may raise to such judgment as our contemporary has passed upon him. This matter, he said, had been made a great deal too much of. "Much had been said about the matter by many who are neither called nor have a right to say a single word upon the subject." Unless the phrase is without meaning this is an attempt to remove a public scandal from the range of newspaper criticism. The public, however, will not take this view of the matter, though they will now be in some doubt as to whether the incident itself, or the excuse that has now been offered for it, is the greater scandal. For an excuse it certainly was that he provided for the students of the Christian College who rose in mutiny at the thought of one of their comrades becoming a Christian. Mr. Gladstone's famous euphemism concerning "occasional deviations from humanity in regard to cattle" is almost surpassed by Dr. Miller's comforting assurance to a band of mutinous school boys that "such things as these are but misfortunes more or less natural and incidental to the strength of a healthy growth." Which being interpreted, means "It is good for you to be mutinous, to give free play to your rebellious propensities, to defy your teachers, and intimidate your fellows." Dr. Miller illustrated his meaning but turning to the experiences of childhood. The field of illustration offered much that was appropriate if he had only cared to use it—the misbehaviour, for example, of wayward children, and the good old-fashioned method of dealing it which has not yet passed out of use in Scotland. But Dr. Miller could find nothing more suitable to his purpose than measles and whooping cough, ailments which children are obliged to pass through, and which when once passed through leave those who have been subject to them stronger and healthier than before. The young gentleman who had listened to this indulgent excuse for their misbehaviour must have gone home more than content with the part that they played in the stormy proceedings of last May. They boycotted their superiors, pressed impudent demands upon the people who were giving them virtually a free education, and brought the work of the College to a standstill. Thus they vindicated the schoolboy's right to rebel, and when the matter is talked over by the one man in the college who was supposed to have a commanding influence over them, they are not told that they behaved like a gang of mutinous hobbledehoys, and ought to be ashamed of themselves, but that they have passed through a sort of moral measles for which in the end everybody will be the better. The Madras people must be debating just now whether the respected Principal of the College or his rebellious pupils have done the most to undermine its discipline and bring authority into contempt within its walls.

THE Committee of the Distressed Immigrants Relief Fund have decided to request the durbars of those Native States from which the immigrants have come to provide for their return to their homes. The Bhownugger Durbar anticipated this request by sending Mr. Framjee S. Bhownuggree to inform the Committee and the Health Officer that any immigrants from that State would be at once sent back to their villages. Anyhow the premature action of the Committee in providing food and shelter for persons who, whatever else they may be, are not fugitives from famine, has been discontinued with creditable promptitude as soon as the true state of the facts came to be understood. But it was unwise to challenge rejoinder by affirming in a resolution that the action of the committee "was not hasty and was not premature," and that there was no evidence that the relief given was calculated to lead to demoralisation. The eager closing in the course of a week of the camp of refuge precipitately set on foot ten days before, is a sufficient comment on the declaration that there was nothing hasty in the steps taken. Were the fears of demoralisation resulting from the giving of free quarters and cooked food to all applying for it, quite unfounded? The fact that a number of these healthy and well-fed men and women were offered employment by the Parsee proprietor of the Bulsar salt pans at fair wages, which they at first accepted, but which they asked to have doubled when they found that they could subsist in Bombay, has been already mentioned. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy believing the statements that the people collected in Byculla and on the Flats were sufferers from the impending scarcity sent to offer a number of them employment, at light work in his compound. They refused to work, and when six annas a day were offered them with an option of getting three annas in money and the rest in food, they still declined, saying that they did not want work as God had found them food. Other instances of a similar kind have been mentioned. It is certain that had an open house been kept a little time longer in Bombay, there would have been widespread demoralisation, and that all the idlers and loafers in the Presidency would have flocked into this city.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed by Government as members of the governing body of the Victoria Public Technical Institute, *viz.*:—The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Chairman; Major-General White, R.E., Col. Merewether, R.E., Major Bisset, R.E., Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia.

A POST office notification is issued to the effect that no parcels to the United Kingdom will be received for the mail of 30th November as the steamer which leaves on that day proceeds no further than Brindisi. It is further notified that all parcels intended to reach England in time for delivery at Christmas time should be posted in time for the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 23rd November.

THE following appointments in the Grant Medical College are gazetted:—Surgeon Major Gray, to be principal,

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

Todays programme was a very full one, and commenced at 11 a.m., when the Viceroy received addresses from the representatives of the four local bodies at Government House. The addresses were extremely loyal, and expressed satisfaction with various measures passed under Lord Dufferin's administration. Lord Dufferin replied to each deputation separately, thanking them for their expressions of good-will, and bidding them good-bye. The following are extracts from what His Excellency said:—To the Anjuman-i-Khod—The cares and responsibilities of a Viceroy are, as you yourselves recognise, very great, and with development our system of Government in India have a tendency to increase rather than diminish. In Punjab alone, to mention a single instance, the Sevat river, Sidnai and Chenab Canals have been opened fertilising nearly a million acres, while the project for the extension of the Jumna canal and the construction of the Jhelum canal, which will irrigate about another half million acres, have been recommended for sanction to the Secretary of State. The wealth of the country and the outlet thus afforded to the inhabitants of the congested districts, cannot fail to be very considerable. Your reference to Lady Dufferin's efforts for affording medical aid to the women of India, has given me particular satisfaction. I thank you for your expressions and regret at my approaching departure; and I assure you I shall continue after leaving India to retain a lively interest in the welfare of all sections of the Indian people. To the Anjuman-i-Islamia the Viceroy replied in Persian. His Excellency said:—It is satisfactory to me to know that you have fully appreciated the necessity which compelled us to take possession of Upper Burma and put an end once for all to the several dangers which would have menaced us had we not acted with vigour and decision in regard to that province. Now that quiet has succeeded to disorder, and its industrious inhabitants have been freed from the pest of dacoity, I have no doubt that the province will develop into one of the most prosperous portions of our Indian Empire. I feel particular satisfaction in learning th at my efforts to remove the sufferings to which pilgrims to and from Hedjaz have been exposed, will leave premanent impression on the Mahomedan community. It is a matter for regret that hitherto our regulations have not been strictly enforcible so long as vessels were not in British Indian waters, but we have now every prospect of effecting the arrangement with the Ottoman Government by which the Indian and the Turkish rules will be made identical to the Central National Mahomedan Association. The Viceroy said, after referring to the frontier defences and the acquisition of Upper Burma: I have always arrived at securing for the community the sentiments and the interests between members of different great nationalities who inhabit India, and of discouraging the continuance of race animosities, and I shall esteem it the greatest work of my Viceroyalty if my policy has, as you indicate, contributed towards bringing about these desirable results. I have devoted much attention to the question of public instruction, and the latest results show there has been steady and continuous progress in this matte since the Education Commission presented its report. My attention has been particularly struck by the fact that our present system of popular education is too exclusively literary in its aim, and fails to produce young men able to earn a living by devoting themselves to arts, handicrafts, and sciences. Endeavours are now being made to remove this reproach by the introduction of the system of technical education, to run parallel with, and be supplementary to, the literary course, and considerable advance towards bringing the scheme into operation has been made in the Punjab. The next address was from the Ahl i-Hadis. After the deputations had withdrawn, the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, drove to the site of the new Lady Aitchison Hospital, where a great number of spectators had assembled in a handsome shamiana to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new building. On arriving at the site, the Viceroy was received by the Hospital Committee, while Lady Dufferin visited a number of Zenana ladies who had assembled in the adjoining enclosure. Lord Dufferin then took his seat on the dais, and the proceedings were opened by the reading of a statement in English and Urdu regarding the hospital, by Sheikh Nanak Buksh, a member of the Committee. The Viceroy then addressed those present at some length, thanking them, on behalf of Lady Dufferin, for the support that had been given to her scheme, and urging further efforts to make it adequate to meet the wants of India. He was happy to think that Lady Dufferin would be able to hand over the work to one whose heart and soul were as much in it as her own. Lady Lansdowne had long been engaged in work of a similar character, and nothing could be more congenial to her than continuing this movement. The stone of the new building was subsegently laid, and the prizes were distributed to the students of the Lahore Medical College by Lady Dufferin. From a statement made by Dr. Browne, it appeared that, out of 265 students at College, 20 were females, and the first prize had been won by one of the latter. Sir Charles Aitchison, in a short address, referred to the amazing success of Lady Dufferin's scheme, and said that after the absence of 18 months, he had been surprised to find how her name was reverenced by all classes of native society in the Punjab. After leaving the hospital, Lord Dufferin drove to the Veterinary College, and distributed prizes to some thirteen students, while Lady Dufferin visited the Victoria Girl's school, where suitable preparations had been made for Her Excellency's reception. In the afternoon, the Viceroy received visits from the Rajahs of Bhawalpur, Nabha, and Faridkot, and the ceremony of investing the Nawab Imam Buksh Khan as Companion of the Indian Empire, took place at Government House. Later on, sports were held at the race course, and were witnessed by their Excellencies and the Lieutenant-Governor. In the evening a large dinner party will be given by the Lieutenant-Governor in honour of their Excellencies.

## THE WRECK OF THE MONGOLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Divers engaged on the wreck of the Mongola have recovered the greater portion of the hull. Rs. 500 were found in a bag and a number of ladies' dresses and materials for dress-making, together with 25 bodies of those who perished in the accident.

## THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

### THE THAKUR CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

Yaderao Sathe was recalled to-day and said that, he delivered Hanmantrao's messages to the Chief of Bhore, also Mr. Crawford's to the Chief. He did not think it wrong. Hanmantrao warned the Chief in his presence of the consequences of not complying with Mr. Crawford's demand for money. The Chief offered Rs. 10,000, but Hanmantrao held out for Rs. 15,000. He had made a statement to Mr. Ommaney, not to Mr. Lee-Warner, voluntarily. He told Mr. Ommaney that he knew something about Bhore.

Joshi, a money-lender deposed to procuring a note for Rs. 10,000 for Phatak. There was no entry in his books about the matter.

Namjoshi, a doctor, deposed to giving a note to Joshi in exchange for cash. He did not know when he himself got the note from Balajee Anunt the Mamlatdar of Sherwell. He remembered the meeting of Mr. Crawford and the Bhore Chief at that place. Hanmantrao and Phatak were present.

Ramchander Golabrao, Karkoon at Bhore, deposed that he found Rs. 10,000 short on balancing the books on the 14th September. The Chief said that he had the sum with him, and the witness made an entry to the effect that he had counted Rs. 10,000 because the Chief told him he had done so himself.

The Bhore case was finished this afternoon, and the Thakur case was then called. Gunesh Pandaram Thakur, mamlatdar at Nagar was examined by Mr. Latham. He said he had applied to Mr. Crawford for a native Assistant Commissionership, also for a place as Forest Settlement Officer or Deputy Collector. He had interviewed Mr. Crawford twice. On the second occasion, Mr. Crawford asked him for a thousand rupees. Witness procured the money from Nagar and gave the sum in notes to Hanmantrao to give to Mr. Crawford telling his (witness's) brother Kharkar and Pendse, with the latter of whom he stayed in Poona, about the transaction.

Cross-examined witness said he was made a Deputy Collector by Mr. Robertson.

The President, addressing Mr. Latham asked whether considering that Mr. Crawford was left without a legal adviser, could not the prosecution select a small number of representative cases from those believed to be strongest, and rest their case on these; as otherwise it would look like oppression on Mr. Crawford. Mr. Latham replied that he could hardly give an answer to that just now. The prosecution had not then time to look through the charges and therefore asked for time to reply fully to the President's remarks.

## DHULIP SINGH IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Dhulip Singh has left Russia and is now in Paris.

## SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Sir Charles Dilke and a party of officers, reached Hurnai on Wednesday evening. Lady Dilke has gone to Simla.

## THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The decision to withdraw the troops from the Black Mountain without taking any steps against the Chagarzais, was in consequence of General McQueen and Colonel Ommaney's representations. They advised the Punjab Government that there was no *casus belli* against the tribe, as they had committed no act of hostility, and no previous quarrel existed. The Punjab Government agreed and the Government of India accepted the conclusions.

## THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT VENKATAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

While at Venkatagiri, the Rajah of which Zemindary was recently appointed a Member of Council and invested a K. C. I. E., the Governor of Madras laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Rest House to be erected by the Rajah. The Governor had a splendid reception. His Excellency said that he never saw a procession in the East which recalled more vividly to his mind of days gone by when splended processions were the usual accompaniments in most important ceremonies. He was pleased to find that the old splendour of the East is not dead yet.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

The Governor arrived at Madras this morning. A large number of gentlemen and a few ladies were present at the station. The Volunteers supplied the guard of honour.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

Monsieur Piquet, the new Governor of Pondicherry, arrived there yesterday, the day being made a public holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The Italian Mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay yesterday at noon.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 82·5 |

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·2 |
| 10 a.m. | 84·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 87·0 |
| 4 p.m. | 86·3 |

The Lisbon Government have sent out instructions to the Goa Government to apply the sum of Rs. 5,000, previously sanctioned for improving the house at Colaba, now occupied by the Bishop of Damaun, towards the erection of a chapel in the Pergunnah of Nagar Avely, in Damaun, where there is no church at all for the Catholic residing in that place, a notification to the above effect appears in the last *Goa Government Gazette*. This transfer is in consequence, of the recent decision of his Holiness Leo XIII., that the Bishop of Damaun must reside near his Cathedral at Damaun, and cannot be allowed to reside permanently within the territorial limits of the Archdiocese of Bombay. The salaries of the Canons attached to the Patriarchal See of Goa have also been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem.

## THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

No trace of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's missing steamer, the Vaiturna, had been obtained up to a late hour last evening. A letter received from the Company's agent at Mandvie states that 600 passengers went on board at that port; and it is supposed that about a hundred more embarked at Dwarka, so that there must be at least 700 passengers on board the missing steamer. The owners have been doing their best to learn the fate of the vessel. On Wednesday morning they sent the steamer Savitri from Bombay, with instructions to search for the Vaiturna as far up as Kurrachee. On the same day the Neera was despatched from Mandvie on the Surat line with instructions to make a rigid search as far as Bhownuggur. A report was current yesterday to the effect that a pattamar had arrived here, which had sighted the Vaiturna on Friday last during the prevalence of the storm. It turns out on enquiry made by the owners that the vessel sighted was not the Vaiturna, but the Savitri, which was caught in the storm on her voyage from Bombay to Mandvie, and sought shelter in the port at Jafferabad. On Monday next, Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer the Taif will leave Bombay for Jeddah with strict instructions to institute a rigorous search for the Vaiturna at every port on the line; to render her assistance if she be found; and to return to Bombay if necessary. The following correspondence has passed between the owners of the steamer and the Port Officer at Bombay:—

14th November, 1888.

To the Port Officer, Bombay.

Sir,—We regret to inform you that we received a telegram last night from our agent at Porebunder stating that the Neera could find no trace of the missing steamer, the Vaiturna. This morning we despatched our steamer, the Savitri, to search for the Vaiturna, supplying her with food, quantity of provisions, and water, and also with 100 tons of coal, her consumption being only 3 tons per diem. Should you have any suggestion to offer leading to a successful search, we shall be glad to hear of it. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our agent at Mandvie per steamer Hindoo, informing us that the Vaiturna had about 600 passengers on board.—We are, &c.,

SHEPHERD AND COMPANY.

Bombay, November 15.

Memorandum.—Messrs. Shepherd and Company are informed, with reference to their letter of the 14th inst., that it appears to the undersigned that all steps that were necessary for ascertaining the fate of the Vaiturna and the passengers have been taken by them; and he has no suggestion to offer.

HENRY MORELAND,
Port Officer of Bombay.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DABIR AND SINDEKAR.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine ordered notices to issue to Sindekar, Dabir, and others who had deposed to having paid bribes to Mr. Crawford through Hanmantrao in the case against the latter, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having paid illegal gratification to a public servant. Their lordships also directed that a notice of the order be given to the Government pleader.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, Capt. W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Marsden | Mr Payne |
| Miss A M Kelly | Mr J C MacDonald |
| Miss M Coutts | Mr and Mrs J McL Campbell and two infants |
| Miss E Coutts | |
| Col and Mrs Marshall and child | Sister D licia |
| Mr Leech | Mr E Hudson |
| Mr G Jacob | Mr T E S ith |
| Mrs A Mackenzie | Mr and Mrs T Brooks |
| Mr J Harper | Mr W H Godden |
| Mr Vernan | Mr Elliot |
| Major C G Collingwood | Mr Haman |
| Miss Archer | Mrs Aitjen |
| Mrs and Miss Sandford | Mr H Lewellin |
| Miss Shaw | Mr C White |
| Col F Coddington | Mr G Cardem |
| Mrs Anslow | Mr M L Franks |
| Mr W S Dykes | Mr A Martimer |
| Dr Astley | Col and Mrs Rawlins |
| Mr H Adamson | Mrs Jasper |
| | Mr J G Lyle |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Young | Mr F A Phillips |
| The Earl of Eglinton and Winton | Capt T Hone |
| Col and Mrs H M Vibart and infant | Mr H Bryan |
| Mr C E F Vans Agnew | Surg-Major Howsett |
| | Col Millett |

FOR SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Ross, and two Misses Ross. | Dr Merck |
| Major Gini Raikes | Mr Mohlmann |
| | Ali Bey |

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr S J Pereira

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Hydaspes, Captain W P Thompson, 30th November, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Naylor | Col V D Henderson, |
| Lieut-Col Verney | |

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 14th December, 1888.

FOR LONDON.—Surg-Major Findlay

FOR BRINDISI.—Marquis Dufferin; Marchioness Dufferin; Lady Helen Blackwood; Lady Hermione Blackwood; Mrs Rowan Hamilton and child; Mr McFarrao; Captain C W Muir; and Major H Cooper.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr T Kennard and Mr L Flower.

## MR. CAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY evening the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association met Mr. Caine in their office room, when there was a very interesting conversation on Indian topics. Mr. Caine was of opinion that Englishmen were every year taking greater interest on important Indian questions. He then particularly dwelt on the growing evil of the drink traffic, which the provincial governments are pushing forward with a view to enrich the revenue, and suggested the imperative necessity of checking the evil by all constitutional means. With that object he advised the establishment of a branch committee of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society, which he and Messrs. Samuel, Smith, and Matheson had lately formed in England. Mr. Caine was of opinion that the moral sense of England was very strong on the question of Indian intemperance, and there was everything in favour of putting a stop to it if Indians now actively moved in the matter at all the various centres. In fact, he was going to form branch committees at about twenty important towns in India where the drink revenue is increasing. Mr. Caine observed that he would actively support all legitimate representations that may be made by Indians in this regard to the House of Commons. An influential provisional committee was formed with Mr. D. E. Wacha as the honorary secretary. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Caine for the warm interest he took on all Indian questions, and especially the Abkari question, the council dissolved. Mr. Caine was accompanied by Mr. Evans, his private secretary, a gentleman who has devoted twenty years of his life to the Indian drink question.

## PUBLIC WORKS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to draw the attention of the person or persons, in whose charge the new work of road extension between Borivli and Gorai in Salsette is, that that communication has been frightfully cut up, the sea having washed away portions thereof, rendering passage over it a source of serious inconvenience and danger.

I think it would be worth while to remark that had the work been a *pucka* one, it would have withstood the tide water, and the money which must now be expended in restoring the communication could have been advantageously laid out on some other improvement. But I confidently trust that the lesson now learnt, though, no doubt, at the expense of the public funds, will be of an immense advantage in future undertakings of the like nature; and I for my part do sincerely hope that the above-mentioned work will be more firmly constructed and consolidated to avoid a similar occurrence hereafter.

Nov. 15, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, presiding. There were present:—Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Edmonjee Pestonjee Master, Framjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, E. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Haskin, Major G. W. Martin, Col G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setlina, Shivji Dhurmaji, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

OVERBRIDGES ON RAILWAY LINES.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the proposal to buy land for the purpose of constructing overbridges at DeLisle, Curry and Fergusson Roads. At the last meeting a proposition was moved by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji sanctioning the purchase of the land at a cost of Rs. 1,02,750. The purchase was to be made without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to recover the whole or part of the outlay from the two railway companies or the Government as the case may be. The motion was seconded by Col. Merewether.

Mr. Kabraji moved an amendment, postponing the question until the Corporation had received a report from a committee appointed by them in July last to consider and recommend the system they thought most desirable for widening existing streets and making new ones. This was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar.

Mr. Du bury said the land ought to be acquired as soon as possible, for as the Acting Commissioner had told them at the last meeting, if they did not purchase the land now they would have to pay a far higher price for it afterwards.

The Acting Commissioner said he had already received applications to build over the land, and he could not withhold permission to erect buildings over it, unless the Corporation agreed to reserve the land that was acquired for the bridges. The delay which would be caused, if the amendment were carried, would result in building operations being at once carried on at those places.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that in the first place the Corporation should communicate with the Government to determine the respective liability of the Government, the railway companies and the Municipality in regard to the construction of the overbridges.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Bomonji P. Master.

Dr. Waters, speaking in support of the original motion, said the postponement of the acquisition of the land would result in the Municipality paying a much heavier price fore it than what they would have to pay, if the land were acquired at once. Dr. Waters deprecated the practise of certain members of the Corporation throwing difficulties in the way, and making excuses for the delay of any work that was proposed, however useful it might be.

Mr. P. M. Mehta admitted the desirability of having the bridges. But he thought the liability of constructing them rested with the Government and the railway companies, and not with the Corporation. So far as the Corporation was concerned, he entirely protested against any theory which made the Corporation liable for these bridges. The Commissioner had recommended the purchase of the land without giving the Corporation any information as to when the construction of the overbridges would be taken in hand. If he could assure them that they would be constructed three or four years hence, Mr. Mehta said he should be willing to support the proposal for the purchase of the land. But what was the guarantee that the land would not, so to speak, lie fallow for years to come?

The Acting Commissioner urged the necessity of having the overbridges as soon as possible, for the convenience of the public, and of purchasing the land thereat before it was built over.

Mr. Mehta, continuing his remarks, said he did not see the good of postponing the subject, until the committee which was referred to in Mr. Kabraji's amendment had sent in its report. The speaker, suggested that Mr. Kabraji should so far alter his amendment as to include the question of the bridges among the subjects which the committee had been asked to consider and report upon.

Mr. Kabraji accepted the suggestion, and his amended amendment ran as follows:—That the consideration of the proposed widening of DeLisle, Currey and Fergusson Roads be postponed, together with similar questions relating to overbridges in the city, be referred for report to the committee appointed on 12th July last, and that the committee be asked to expedite their report.

Mr. Geary said they were all agreed that sooner or later these bridges would have to be built; and the only question was by whom they should be built. It was not a question of waiting indefinitely for an opinion as to who would be bound to pay for a particular bridge. But the question which now affected the Municipality was whether they would buy the land at its present cost, or wait till buildings five storeys high and of considerable value had been erected over it, and then pay five times as much or more than what they would now have to pay. If the Corporation were to decide that they would purchase the land a year or two years hence, with whatever buildings that might be standing upon it, they would be simply putting a premium on building on that ground. The Municipal Commissioner had told them that, as the matter stood now, he had no power to delay giving his sanction to building applications which he had already received. It was beyond all question that if it went forth to-morrow morning that the Corporation had decided to let the matter slide, until a certain committee, which had been appointed on the 12th July and which had not yet met—(a laugh),—had discussed the question, with a hundred other complicated projects entrusted to them, and submitted their report to the Corporation; in the course of a year or two, the land would be built upon largely, and then the Corporation could only purchase it at an immensely enhanced cost. The practical result of such a step would be that they could not be certain that under those circumstances, they could compel either the Government or the railway company to make that particular bridge in that particular bridge. For they would turn round upon the Corporation and say, "You have done wrong in waiting till the land was built upon. You might have prevented the building by simply passing a resolution, and now if you do want the overbridge, you must pay the additional charge incurred through your neglect." If the Corporation were able to show the other parties that, for themselves they have done their part by purchasing the land now, the latter would be in a position to meet them fairly. He hoped the Corporation would not delay matters by referring the question to a committee which had certainly not been hitherto characterized by any extraordinary despatch, but resolve to buy the land at once, and thus save the ratepayers from a heavy prospective loss.

Mr. Cotton argued that if the desirability of having the bridge were a debatable question, then he could understand the meaning of Mr. Kabraji's amendment. But there was no question as to the need of the bridge, and he did not therefore see why they should again refer the matter to a committee. He thought the Corporation would make a very serious mistake if they neglected this opportunity of buying up the land, while yet it was vacant.

Colonel Merewether did not see the good of again referring the question to a committee, after it had been already considered by the Working Committee and the Standing Committee. He did not see what advantage would be gained by again referring the question to a Committee of eight members, of whom three belonged to the Standing Committee, and had already expressed their opinion on it.

Major Martin objected to the purchase of the land, until they had obtained some definite information from Government as to when the overbridge would be constructed. If he could get a guarantee from the Commissioner that the work would be undertaken, as Mr. Mehta had said, within the next two or three years, he would vote for the money now asked for.

Dr. Cowasji said he had favoured the original proposition. But on thinking over the subject since then, he found that the course proposed by Mr. Shroff's amendment was the most sensible one to adopt.

Mr. Gilbert contended that the effect of the amendment would be to indefinitely postpone the matter. He was in favour of the original motion, because he did not see the good of referring the question to a committee.

Mr. Duxbury said the postponement of important matters was often advocated by certain members of the Corporation, but their action was detrimental to the interests of the Municipality. It might be all very well to try and win the confidence of the electors by postponing everything, putting off the evil day as it were, and eventually causing the Municipality to pay five or ten times more as the price of the delay. (Hear hear). He ventured to suggest that if the amendment were carried, the land would go up in value, and buildings would be soon erected on it, for the owners would take that to be a nice opportunity for screwing money out of the Corporation (Hear, hear). He knew an instance in which about a mile of buildings having been erected on an allocated railway line, with the object of making money out of the transaction, the railway company had to divert the line, and build about fifty arches in order to avoid the heavy expenditure of buying up all those buildings.

Mr. Kapadia said the Corporation had been asked to accept the verdict of the Standing Committee, as Gospel. (Laughter.) But he maintained that sixty-four heads were better than twelve, and, therefore, there would be nothing wrong in reversing the decision of the body comprising the smaller number. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in replying to the debate, referred at some length to all the objections that had been urged by the several members who had proposed amendments and by those who had spoken in support of them. He explained the necessity that existed for the overbridges and referred to the question of the several authorities who were liable for their construction. He explained the extent to which the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was liable, whereas the G. I. P. R. Company was, he pointed out, practically free from any liability. But he had no doubt that some day when a Bishop was killed on the railway crossing, or some great accident occurred, there would be such a hue and cry raised and public opinion would be so roused that either the Government, or the Railway Companies, or the Municipality would have to build those overbridges. Sooner or later they must be built—never mind by whom. Then was it not a wise forethought Mr. Dosabhoy asked to take the land necessary for the purpose indicated by the Municipal Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee at what would now be the price for the simple vacant land than to pay for the same five or ten times the value, after it was built over as they were now threatened in all sides. Under any circumstances the land would rise in price and ten years hence if it was not required they would be able to sell it at a great advantage and might at present obtain revenue by letting out the same. But Mr. Dosabhoy was sure that overbridges would have to be built sooner or later, and they could not do better than secure the land. If this contingency was not seen now and acted upon, whenever it arose it would be said that the Municipal authorities of the day were short-sighted and were guilty of the shameful neglect of the interest of the city, as has frequently been said on account of the arbitrary manner in which the G. I. P. R. Company had been allowed to have its own way. Mr. Dosabhoy did not see any good in the several references indicated in the amendments. He did not think the Government would reply to the question contained in Mr. Shroff's amendment on such a large question as the one upon whom rested the responsibility for the construction of the overbridges. They could in all likelihood refer them to the legal advisers of the Corporation for an answer to that question. As for Sir Henry Morland's Committee it was impossible to say when it will make its report. In the meantime applications for building were pouring in, and if the Corporation did not pass his motion now they may be sure they would have to pay at some future day very dearly for the whistle. If the Corporation of the day came down upon any one then for short-sightedness and neglect of Municipal interest the Municipal Commissioner of the present day and those who would support the present motion would not be blamed, but those who would vote against it. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, Mr. Suroff's amendment was lost, and Mr. Kabraji's amendment was carried by 17 votes to 13.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## SOMETHING ELSE TO BET ABOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th inst., your correspondent, "Bandora," speaks of the Kutchra Kitchen Chimney on the Flats as something to bet about. Now I can suggest to him a much more prolific subject for betting than that. I refer to the evening express train from Church Gate Street to Bandora. This train is timed to leave Church Gate Street at 7-20 p.m (Madras time) and to arrive at Bandora at 7-47 p.m., stopping four times on the way, namely, at Grant Road, Elphinstone Road, Dadur, and Mahim. Now, your correspondent, "Bandora," may safely bet that the train will stop *twice* between Churney Road and Grant Road, and if he can get fair odds, he might bet that it will stop *three* times between those stations. I have often done it myself, and landed the bet. Then again between Grant Road and Elphinstone Road, it is quite safe to bet that the train will stop three times more, and between Mahim and Bandora, odds may safely be laid on another stoppage.

According to the time bills, this train should take twenty-seven minutes between Church Gate Street and Bandora, but it is very safe to bet on its taking forty-five or more. Last night it took one hour and five minutes, and I made a lot of money over that.

In the carriage next to me, there were some lively gentlemen who passed the time in singing hunting songs and choruses. This suggests to me a source of profit to the company. They might attach a drinking bar and music saloon to this express train. There would be plenty of time to get through a lot of liquor before reaching Bandora. The profits on the liquor would go towards reducing the loss of working this local traffic, which loss has compelled the company to increase the rates for season tickets. A refreshment bar, with a barmaid at the new station at Bandora would also, I think, prove a source of income to the company.

Nov. 15. RETLAW.

## THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your correspondent is unknown to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, I may inform him, through you, that while the honorary secretaries and other officers of the Association are always glad that interest should be evinced in the affairs of the Association, and that attention should be drawn to any desired alterations in their programme in the public press, they would be still more pleased if members having proposals to make, would, instead of troubling themselves to address the papers, favour the Association with such proposals. The meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee are always notified in Orders, and I am empowered to state that not only will the Council or Committee be prepared to consider any proposal that may be placed before them, but that any intending competitor will be welcome if he will attend and explain any proposals he may have to make.

The subject of handicapping is a difficult one, and one which has and will receive careful attention. I do not know whether your correspondent is aware that the year before last a series of prizes, amounting to over Rs. 100, restricted to indifferent shots, had to be returned to the donors for want of sufficient competitors to form a match.—Yours, &c.,

H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Nov. 15. Hon. Secy., Bo. V. R. A.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. F. FITZW. COMYN has been permitted to retire from the service.

SUB-CONDUCTOR J. WALKER, P.W.D., has been granted a year's furlough on medical certificate.

MR. B. W. O. THOMPSON has been appointed a Lieutenant in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers.

BRIGADIER-SURGEON W. Gray, I.M. S., and Captain W. C. F. Field, S.C., Military Accounts Department have been permitted to return to duty.

SURGEON C. G. W. LOWDELL, I.M.S., Lieut. C. E. Baddeley, R.E., and Major H. C. Hogg, S.C., have been granted extensions of furlough.

LIEUT. J.H. POLLARD, 2nd Gloster, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps as officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

MAJOR JOSHUA ROWLEY WATSON, having completed 26 years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

SURGEON R.W.S. LYONS, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. R. Hennell, D.S.O. Infantry, and Surgeon A. F. Sargent, I.M.S., have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANTS A. C. AITKEN, H. J. Forster, and Captain H.R.D. Thomas have been granted extensions of leave.

SURGEON A. COLEMAN, I.M.S., officiating in medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infantry at Benares, has been directed to proceed in medical charge of the regiment to Burma and remain with the corps.

SURGEON T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Indian Medical Service, temporarily attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed to Bakloh, to assume the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion 4th Gourkhas.

## THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

### TWENTIETH DAY.

### THE BHORE STATE CASE.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., was resumed on Wednesday, before the Special Commission appointed to try the case.

Sadashive Chimnajee was called and examined by Mr. Latham. He stated:—I am a Karkoon in the service of the Punt. My duties are usually at Bhore. In September last year, I was in Poona when the Punt was here. I know Keshav Vishnoo, the Poona Karkoon. I assisted Keshav Vishnoo in counting the notes he brought. I do not know where he brought them from. I counted about seven or eight thousand rupees worth of notes. I cannot remember the exact date, but it was about the beginning of September.

Shrida Juggonath was next called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He stated:—I am an Educational Inspector of Bhore State. I remember the Punt's visit to Poona in the monsoon of 1887. I was in Poona at that time. I know the last witness and Keshav Vishnoo, Karkoon. I saw them counting notes in the month of September.

Krishnajee Balal Phatak was next called and examined by Mr. Latham. He deposed:—I am called Dada Sahib. I am the Karbari of the State of Bhore at present. I receive Rs. 170 a month, besides Rs. 18 paid to the Pension Fund. Before I went to Bhore I saw him at his bungalow at Kirkee. The way I came to see him was that Yaderao Sathe wished me to see him. I went into a small room in which he receives visitors. Mr. Crawford asked me when I was appointed at Bhore, and then asked me about my former services. I told him, and some other conversation took place and I came out. I went into the garden when a sepoy came to me and told me that the Sahib wanted me back. I went back. Mr. Crawford said to me "Yaderao Sathe has spoken to you, when you go to Bhore tell that to the Bhore Chief, as you know me well." Yaderao had a conversation with me before this, when he brought me the message. I saw Hanmantrao in Mr. Crawford's bungalow on that occasion. He was sitting in the verandah, and was not present at the conversation. After this I remained a few days in Poona, and went to Bhore. I told the Punt what Mr. Crawford had told me to tell him. After this I came to Poona on the 13th April 1887. After this visit I saw Mr. Crawford. Yaderao told me that Mr. Crawford would be going to Mahableshwar, and that on his return he would halt at Sherwell, and that I should go and see him here in Poona. I did so. Mr. Crawford told me that he intended going to Mahableshwar, and that on his return he would put up at Sherwell, and told me to tell the Punt Sahib to see him. He asked me if I had told the Punt what he had asked me to tell him. I said I had done so. And I said that he would have an opportunity of seeing the Punt, and he could speak to him about it. The Punt and the Sahib first met on the verandah, and he and some other people sat on chairs in the compound. No one was near the Punt and Mr. Crawford. I was standing there, and there were other people standing at a distance. I heard some conversation about business. Mr. Crawford said "you do not send in a printed report, you should do so. Send a letter to Mr. Grant, otherwise Government will be disgusted." There was some conversation about some revenue right of the Punt's and about export and import dues, and about some forests. After this Mr. Crawford said that if the Punt as isted him up to 25 he would assist the Punt in return. There was some other conversation which I do not remember now, if I am reminded I might. (Laughter). I do not remember whether the Punt Saheb gave any reply. After this Mr Crawford left for Poona. The Punt returned to Bhore. I remained behind for some time. After midnight I left the place for Bhore. I remained behind because Hanmantrao remained there. I next returned to Poona on the occasion of Sir W. Wedderburn's departure to England in May. I came again at the end of June. The Punt did not come with me then. I went and saw Mr. Crawford. I told Mr. Crawford that the Punt sent his compliments, and that he asked him to dispose of the cases which were before him soon. Mr. Crawford asked me if the export or import dues had been given up. I said no. Mr. Crawford said that if they were not stopped, Government would be displeased. Mr. Crawford asked me what the Punt Saheb had done about what he had spoken to him of at Sherwell. I said that no arrangements had been made about it. Mr. Crawford asked me not to mention to any one the conversation he had with the Punt at Sherwell. That is all I remember. I did not see Mr. Crawford again on that visit. I left Poona in a few days. I next came to Poona about the 25th July with the Punt Saheb. The Punt visited Poona. When I was in Poona I did go with the Punt Saheb on one occasion to Mr. Crawford's. On that occasion I cannot say where I was. I had the conversation between the Sahib and the Punt. The Sahib was asking the Punt Sahib to arrange about the matter he had spoken to him about, and that he in his turn would assist the Punt in the matters that were then before him. I saw Yaderao and Hanmantrao together during this visit. On one occasion I saw them at the Punt Sahib

verandah or not ?—I may have gone into the verandah once. I was inside as well as outside.

You did not sit in the verandah ?—No.

Was any one else with you then ?—I do not remember.

At the time of that conversation were you close to the portico in the verandah ?—No.

Did you take any part in that conversation ?—I do not remember.

Was Baba Sahib with you then ?—I think he was.

Where was he sitting ?—I do not know.

Was he sitting with you ?—He may have been.

You were present at the interview between the Punt, Hanmantrao and Yaderao, was any one else present ?—Natu was. We all heard the conversation.

What did Yaderao say ?—He said if the Punt wished to give money he had better give it, as it was probable that he might be a loser or some harm would come to him.

Are you aware that the Punt said he had only one interview with Yaderao, and that no one was present then but Hanmantrao ?—Yes, I have read it.

What was the date of that interview ?—I do not know if it was before I went to Sattara. I may have gone to Sattara in August.

When you came from Sattara and the Punt told you he had made up his mind to pay Rs. 10,000, who was present ?—Baba Sahib Natu.

You know Mr. Gungaram Bhow ?—Yes.

You were in the habit of visiting him ?—Yes.

Did you tell him that Sathe had been to your house in July or August to ask you about the payment of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Crawford by the Chief of Bhore ?—I did not.

Mr. Latham objected to the question being put in the presence of Mr. Bhow, (who was in Court.)

Mr. Inverarity said he would wish to confront witness with Mr. Bhow.

The President said he thought Mr. Bhow should be asked to go out of Court when the question was put, which was done.

And did you tell Mr. Bhow that you knew nothing about it ?—No.

Did B. G. Sathe come to you to make enquiries about the matter ?—No.

Did you know that Mr. Lee-Warner came to Bhow ?—Yes. He arrived in the morning and left in the evening.

Did he ever come there again ?—No.

Had you yourself any idea that an enquiry about this matter was going to be made before he came there ?—Yes. I was asked to see Mr. Lee-Warner in August last.

Who asked you to see him ?—Mr. Candy.

Did Mr. Candy make enquiries of you before he told you to go ?—No, he did not.

How came you to go to Mr. Candy ?—I went to pay my respects.

Were you sent for from Bhore ?—A letter from the Collector was received by the Punt. This was the Collector who was the Political Agent of Bhore.

When was that ?—In the same week that Mr. Lee-Warner came. I came to Poona on Sunday. Mr. Lee-Warner came to Bhore on Saturday.

Was the Political Agent's letter sent before you saw Mr. Candy ?—No. After.

How came you to see Mr. Candy then ?—I came to my house and went to see him. I came for no particular purpose.

How long after you saw Mr. Lee-Warner in Poona did he come to Bhore ?—About 8 or 10 days.

How long had you been in Bhore before he came there ?—I cannot say.

Did you tell the Chief that Mr. Lee-Warner was making enquiries ?—No. I told no one.

If no one knew that he was coming to Bhore can you account for all the witnesses being called before him in one day ?—The Punt Sahib called them.

Although he knew nothing about the matter ?—I did not tell him.

Did you make a statement to Mr. Lee-Warner in Poona ?—I stated to him.

Did he take it down in writing ?—He was writing.

Did he tell you no harm would come to you ?—No.

Did you make another statement at Bhore ?—Yes.

Did you make another statement in Poona for the third time ?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Ommanney ?—No.

Mr. Baines ?—Yes.

Did you make any statement to him ?—Yes. He took it in writing.

Who else asked you for information ?—No one else.

When did you leave Bhore ?—On the 25th August.

Why did you not tell the Chief that you had made statements to Mr. Lee-Warner ?—I cannot give you any reason.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham :

You have a lieu on your own appointment ?—Yes.

You are still in the service of the British Government ?—Yes.

What pay do you get here ?—The same as I am getting now.

Your family have always resided in Poona since you were at Bhore ?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity called on the other side to produce a letter Mr. Crawford had written about the appointment of witness. Mr. Inverarity said it would appear from that Mr. Crawford was in favour of another man being appointed. The other side promised to produce it if in existence.

Was your permission to revert embodied in your notice of appointment ?—No. I petitioned to be allowed to revert as I was not comfortable at Bhore. This was before August.

Between that date and the Government Resolution was there any correspondence going on about it ?—Yes.

Between the Government and the District Judge of Poona ?—Yes.

Did you ever withdraw that resignation ?—No.

Has your inconvenience been removed ?—No.

When did the Punt tell you to remain on ?—About July or August.

Is it now your intention to leave the Bhore State and come back to Government service ?—Yes. I intend to revert on the 1st of December of this year.

When you went to see Mr. Candy was that with reference to your resignation of the Karbaribip of the Bhore State ?—Yes.

Sirdar Vittalrao Narayen Natu was the next witness called. In his examination by Mr. Jardine he said :—I am a banker and an inamdar in Poona. I am a friend of the Punt Sahib and am in the habit of visiting him. I remember the Punch Sachive's visit to Poona in the monsoon of last year. During that visit I accompanied him on a visit to Mr. Crawford. I know Hanmantrao and Yaderao Sathe. I was present when the Punt had an interview with them.

Where was that interview ?—In the Punt Sahib's Diwan Khana.

Was there any one else present ?—The Karbari.

What was discussed at this interview ?—I cannot say.

Subsequent to that were you in the Punt's wada ?—Yes. This was between 8 or 9 in the morning. I saw the Punt on that occasion. He told me to take a packet of notes worth Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Crawford. I asked him for what reason he was going to pay such a large sum ; when he would not spend a pie without reason. The Punt Saheb said there was great oppression on him. That he had received a message. That he was very much distressed about it. That he had been asked to lend Rs, 10,000, and was therefore going to lend the sum of Rs. 10,000. I told the Punt Sahib to do as he pleased. Besides myself and the Punt Sahib the Dada Sahib was present. He was in the verandah. The side portion of the Diwan Khana I call the verandah. I left and returned the same morning about 11 or 12 o'clock. I saw the Punt. Besides him Dada Sahib was there. There was a bundle of notes for Rs. 10,000. That bundle was handed over to me, and the Punt asked me to go in company with Dada Phatak to Mr. Crawford's bungalaw. I took the notes and proceeded to drive with Dada Saheb to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. On the way we picked up Hanmantrao. When we got near the bungalow Hanmantrao got out of the carriage. We drove into the compound under the porch. Hanmantrao went into the bungalow when he got out, I sent in my card. We were invited in an and went in. We there saw Mr. Crawford. Inside the verandah there is a room, on the other side there is a hall ; it was in that room that we sat down. This hall is towards the river side. I saluted the Sahib. He asked me to sit down. He sat down himself on a couch. In front of him was a couch. I and Dada Phatak sat on it. The bundle of notes were produced by me, and I told the Saheb that they were given by the Punt Sahib to him. I asked Mr. Crawford to count the notes and receive them. Mr. Crawford said that there was a Sahib there and there, need not be any conversation about the notes. He need not count them. He asked me to give his salaams to the Punt Sahib. That was all that was said about the notes. The date of this was the 7th September 1887. After the notes had been given there was no other conversation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity :

You are not a Sirdar I believe ?—No.

Have you applied to be made a Sirdar ?—No, but while Mr. Newnham was here I sent in a draft to him applying to be a Sirdar.

He was Agent to the Sirdars then ?—Yes.

You have been agitating the question ever since ?—No.

But I see that you are successful you are called a Sirdar in the charge ?—I have not been appointed yet.

Do you hope to be appointed ?—I do not know.

How long do you know the Bhore Chief ?—For 10 or 12 years.

Has he an account with your bank ?—No.

Why did he ask you to take the money ?—Because I am an inamdar of his, and our families have been friendly for a long time. I hold a village from him.

Did you object to take a bribe to Mr. Crawford ?—I did not object because I thought it was a loan.

You would have objected if you thought it was a bribe ?—Certainly.

When the Punt Sahib told you there had been great oppression on him, did you think it was a bribe ?—No. Because the Punt himself told me it was a loan.

When you took the money to Mr. Crawford did you ask for a receipt ?—No.

Had you any idea of doing so ?—No.

After the money was given did you or the Karbari ask Mr. Crawford to keep his regards for the Punt. ?—I did not ; if the Karbari did, I did not hear him.

Were you together the whole time ?—Yes.

Do you know that it would be improper for the Chief to lend money to the Commissioner ?—I do not know.

Do you mean to say that you a sowcar and a man who expects to be made a Sirdar do not know this ?—I have no idea on the subject.

Did you expect to get the notes from the Punt ?—I expected to get the money.

Do you do any business for the Chief of Bhore in Poona ?—No particular business.

Do you get paid for any business you do for him ?—I receive Rs. 250 every year from the Chief of Bhore, and for that I perform a certain duty—*viz*, look after the feasting of Brahmins on the Ramnaumi feastival.

The Court rose at 5 p. m.

## THE RAINFALL OF OCTOBER.

On his monthly report on the rainfall in Bombay during the month of October, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, acting director of Land Records and Agriculture, makes the following general remarks :—

Deccan.—October rain was insufficient in Khandesh; elsewhere good rain fell at end of Hasta and in the beginning of Svati, particularly heavy in rabi tracts and beneficial to standing kharif and sowing of rabi. Reaping of bajri with rice and nagli in progress, Crop and fodder prospects considerably improved.

Karnatak.—Month's rain fell mostly during the first week but everywhere insufficient. Rabi sowings and reaping of kharif in progress, Injury from blight and insects reported from Bijapur.

Konkan.—Rain below average and much below that of last year. In Kanara though heavy in parts but not sufficient to improve crops suffering from insects and kane. Harvesting of rice and nagli in progress. Rain favourable to rabi sowings in south, but injurious to early rice and other ripe crops. More rain wanted throughout. Prospects of fodder bad.

Gujarat.—Little rain during the month, and more needed all over for preservation of standing crops and sowing of rabi ; crops damaged by drought. Harvesting of rice and bajri almost finished, but out-turn small. Rabi sown in irrigated lands ; pulses withering ; cotton still fair but infested with insects. Fodder and drinking water scarce in places.

## COLONEL MARSHALL'S DEPARTURE

The scene at the Railway Station on Monday morning, writes the *Deccan Times*, was a gratifying proof that the sympathies of Colonel Marshall for the people of Hyderabad, and his services to this State during two eventful years, have not been altogether unappreciated. Standing apart from all intrigues and himself in direct touch with the several departments of State, the work of Administration while the reins of Government were in the hands of His Highness the Nizam, was carried out with an absence of friction hitherto unknown. Improving upon the idea which dictated the celebration of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk's arrival in verse the other day, the native friends of Colonel Marshall marked his departure by an address in Urdoo recapitulating the services he had been enabled to render and thanking him for his unvarying courtesy. The Colonel's reply in Urdoo was received with considerable applause. Among those on the platform were Nawabs Sir Khurshed Jah, K. C. I. E. Vicar-ul-Umra, and Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadurs, Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Imad-ud-Dowlah, Colonel Ludlow, C. I. E., Major Muir, Nawab Akbar Jung, C. S. I.,Colonel Nevill, Major Gough, Mr. H. P. Hodson, M. A., Dr. Lawrie, Mr. Dossabhoy N. Chenai, A. D. C., Mr. G. Palmer, Dr. Hehir, Mr. Shumsh-ud-Din; Mr. Faridunji, (Private Secretary,) Messrs. Shapurji E. Chenai, Hormusji N. Wakil, Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhya &c.,&c. There was also present a good number of ladies. Colonel Marshall shook hands with most of his friends present, and waved a final adieu, hat in hand, as the train steamed out. He has promised that on his return from leave, his first visit will be to his friends in Hyderabad.

## CYCLONE AND ROBBERY NEAR BUSREH.

A correspondent writes to the *Phœnix* from Busreh that there has been cyclonic weather a few days' run from that place and that several buglas had to put back being disabled, and unable to proceed on their journey without repairs or renewal of gear. Two or three have been lost while others have been compelled to jetson part of their cargo comprising dates. The damage caused to country boats owing to the storm is stated to be enormous.

Some few miles up the river, the correspondent writes, there were two boats manned by Cutchi crews fastened side by side in mid-stream. These boats were in ballast and had come there to load a cargo of dates. While thus lying in mid-stream two jolly boats filled with about fifty Arabs each armed with a gun or sword came alongside at night one on either side. The Arabs boarded the boat at once. The Cutchi crew not being armed offered no resistance whatever. Immediately the first boat was scaled one unfortunate fakir who was going on a pilgrimage was fired at and killed on the spot. The crew fearing that they would share the same fate took to jumping overboard, but not before three of them had received severe sword cuts on the arm. The men who jumped overboard made for an Arab *bugla* a short distance away where they took refuge. The crew of the second boat fared still worse. One man who was crouched up at the stern received three gun-shot wounds, one in either hand and the third in the stomach from which his entrails protruded. A second man jumped over the side and clung to the stern of the vessel thinking himself safe under cover of the dark night, but an Arab armed with a gun on looking over noticed the concealed Cutchi and popped him off. The man died immediately and his body went floating down the river. The remainder of the crew with the exception of one lad who crouched in a corner behind a bundle of sail-cloth jumped over the side of the vessel and getting into the jolly boat belonging to the vessel which was fortunately fastened astern cut away the rope and went some distance away to an Arab bugla where they obtained refuge. The Arabs left to themselves ransacked the two vessels and carried away all they could lay their hands on. All the large boxes of the crew that they could not carry away were broken open and the contents extracted. Even parts of the gear were not spared. It is estimated that the loss sustained by these two vessels in mony and property amounts to something over Rs. 3,000. The lad from his hiding-place could see all that was going on and when the Arabs came round rummaging to his side of the vessel he expected every moment to be his last, but somehow he escaped observation. He was given up as amongst the dead when the crew returned with assistance and saw the state of things on board, but were as agreeably surprised as the lad himself at his miraculous escape when they observed him emerging from his hiding-place. By the time, however, that they arrived with assistance the Arabs had completed their work of plunder and had made their escape. The matter has been reported to the proper authorities who are now making very searching inquiries into the matter, and hopes are entertained that the delinquents will soon be brought to book. No boat lying about the river there is safe unless she is armed to the teeth with guns and swords. The correspondent says that all country vessels whether Foreign or British always take arms and ammunition with them when finding their way to Busreh as the danger in that part is well—known, and it appears mysterious in the face of all this that the Tindal and crew should have failed to take ordinary precautions to provide against such contingencies, although of course they would, even if they had been armed, have fared very little better such odds against them, as it appears the two Cutchi boats had only a small crew on board compared with the number an Arab bugla generally carries.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instruction, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food—wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

## THE MADRAS COLLEGE MUTINY.

Appended is the speech of Dr. Miller, principal of the Free Church College of Madras, delivered on Monday last, so far as it relates to the mutiny of the students during his recent absence. After remarking that there were one or two subjects which he thought it desirable that he should refer to, Dr. Miller proceeded to say :—

First of all I cannot but call to mind on the present occasion, though you have very wisely and properly, I think, refrained from referring to it in your address, that the students of this college have, to a very considerable extent, caused me some sorrow and shame during the time that I have been absent from you. That is a subject to which I shall not refer at length either now or any other occasion, for many a reason, one reason being that I think that such occurrences should be swept from our recollection and buried in oblivion, and not brought forward prominently again ; and also for the reason that so very much (a great deal too much) has been said about the matter—said by many who are neither called upon, nor have a right to say anything on the subject. For reasons such as these I shall not say much about it now. But I think students, and gentlemen—or as I am better accustomed to call those whom I know "my boys," I say to you, my boys—that it would not be right or fit that on this occasion that I should make any reference to these things at all. There are two aspects in which this occurrence, which I need not, and should not particularise, may fitly be regarded by us—first as regards the College as a whole, and secondly with regard to the individual students in the College. With regard to the College, as a whole, I have just to say that such things as these, diseases though they are, and misfortunes they may be, are more or less natural and incidental to a strong and healthy growth. Those of you who know me, know well how habitually I try to make things plain by illustrations from natural events and natural phenomena, and I observe in the course of nature that in the life of every strong and healthy child there do come times of disease ; the child passes through its whooping cough and measles, and very often small-pox. When such diseases are well passed through there is greater strength and greater vigour and health than they ever could have been without them or before them. They are diseases undoubtedly, and they may be great misfortunes ; and it is possible that the child, when whooping cough and measles come upon it, may die in the process. But this child of ours, the College, I think shows little symptoms of having died in the course of its late disease, and, that being so, I have every hope that the disease will not only pass away, leaving no dregs behind, but will really be as the diseases of infancy are to the human being—a means of greater growth and greater strength and of confirmed health, than it could have been before. Observe that these diseases in the natural and healthy subject come once and for all. Whooping cough and measles are not repeated in the history of the healthy child. One course of the disease is enough to establish it for life, and I have little doubt and certain hope that that course of Nature will be followed in the history of this College also. Other diseases and other troubles come upon the child, and certainly I am quite prepared, as I have been always prepared, to have trouble and difficulty of various kinds among you, but I do not expect that trouble and difficulty, once fairly overcome, will ever be repeated in the same form again. From that point of view one looking back upon what has happened can almost welcome and rejoice in the disease which has come, since it has been satisfactorily cured. So much for one aspect of the case. Of the other bearing as to the individual students and its bearing upon their future career, this is not the place for saying anything at all, nor does it seem at all probable that I shall ever feel called upon to say anything on that subject to very many of you. It may be that with some of my old friends, whom I know specially, I may discuss matters, but at present it is my firm intention to have nothing whatever to say upon subjects of this kind to the enormous bulk of you. Some, I am sure, will welcome anything that I have to say in private ; it has always been my experience hitherto, and I hope will be my experience always in the future, that those whom I know best amongst you are glad of advice, and not only willingly submit, when necessary, to correction, but welcome everything that I can say, even though in itself it may not be pleasant. I am very certain that my experience in the past will be my experience in the future. I know that if I speak to any of my students they will not resent, but welcome what I have got to say. To the great bulk of you I shall never again, after this reference, refer to anything that is past. The past is past, and we, (I am sure you, and I, and all of us connected with the College) shall set our faces to the future, determined to help one another, and labour for one another's good ; and to labour mainly for everything that is fitted to establish right, truth and justice in this (which you have most properly called) most ancient and historic land."

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Attempted Murder by a Dragoon.—At the N.-W P. High Court on Monday, before the Hon. Mr Justice Straight, Private James Ellis, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, was charged with the attempted marder of a syce by shooting him, on the 25th July last, on the road between Landour and Chakrata.

In his opening statement, the Public Prosecutor said that, on the 25th July last, the prisoner, with two other soldiers, Corporal Montague, of the 8th Hussars, and Private Connell, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, went on a journey to Chakrata from Landour mounted on ponies ; and that on the way the prisoner fell back, and appeared to have procured some drink. He then seemed to have got off his pony and fell into a heavy sleep on the road, the pony standing by his side. The syces accompanying the men were left behind, and on coming up found the prisoner lying asleep. The syce who owned the prisoner's pony remained behind, the others going on to join the prisoner's comrades. At about 4 p. m. the prisoner awoke and without any apparent reason, fired a shot at the syce, Saman, shattering his right arm. The syce then ran away and found his way to Mussoorie, and a lady sent him in a bandy to the hospital. Here the doctor was oblige to amputate the man's arm in order to save his life. He had now recovered, and would come before the Court minus his right arm. The prisoner was asked whether he wished to make any statement to the jury. He replied he did not. The statement he made before Colonel Ilderton, that he was drunk, was his account of the matter. The jury retired and returned after twenty minates, saying they were not unanimous, the difference being eight to one, the majority being for a verdict of guilty of attempted murder, the dissentient one being of opinion that the prisoner might have only wished to frighten the syce. Hereupon his lordship again explained the definition of murder, and asked the jury to retire and re-consider their verdict. They returned this time after five minute's absence with a unanimous verdict on the first count of attempted murder. His lordship observed that he would reserve his judgment till the adjourned Sessions.

The question "how did Shakespeare obtain his anatomical knowledge ?" is not less interesting than many similar questions relating to the poet's marvellous many sidedness. Shakespeare frequently alludes to the *pia mater*, and the passages indicate that the poet had a clear conception of the function of this membrane in supplying the brain with blood. "It is not so much a question of brain size as of irrigation," said the late Professor Rolleston on one occasion, with reference to speculations on the indications of brain power afforded by prehistoric human skulls ; and the exclamation of the clown in "Twelfth Night," "One of thy kin has a most weak *pia mater*," may be accepted as an expression of the same idea. Not less precise is the reference by Holofernes in "Love's Labours Lost." In a communication to the current number of the *Lancet* Dr. W. B. Richardson throws light on the problem. A few months ago Dr. Richardson came across a large volume of anatomy published in the year 1615 by Helkiah Crooke, "doctor of physic, physician to His Majesty and his Highness, and professor in anatomy and chirurgery." The volume consists of no less than 1111 pages of imperial quarto size, closely printed, and is illustrated throughout by wood engravings of anatomical subjects. It may be taken as the first great work on anatomy ever published in the English language. The membranes of the brain are particularly well defined and described, the *pia mater* takes a very distinct place and "the brain and cerebro-spinal system are figured with a clearness which would excite no small degree of wonder in one who for the first time studied them even in this day." Now it appears that the man who printed this great work of Helkiah Crooke's was W. Jaggard, of the Barbican in London, who also printed for Shakespeare. Jaggard's office was within easy walking distance from the Globe Theatre, and the letter-press and plates of the great book on anatomy "would for long seasons be the most remarkable prest works of the time."

## THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

This important system with its 606 miles of open line, which will convert Jhansi from a little out-of-the-way station into an important railway centre within 30 hours' journey of Bombay, is rapidly approaching completion, and the whole of it will be in working order by July next. It consists of four main branches converging from Cawnpore, Bhopal, Gwalior, and Manickpur respectively, and meeting at Jhansi, The Cawnpore-Jhansi section—139 miles in length—was opened for traffic, it will be remembered, on the 1st of January in the present year, but a portion of it, namely, the 49 miles from Cawnpore to Chowra, on the banks of the Jumna, had been working since the 1st of April 1885. At present only one mixed train is run daily, and the speed does not exceed 18 miles an hour, allowing for stoppages ; but this is a great improvement on the old dak gharry, which seldom accomplished the journey under 36 hours. When the through service is organised the speed on this line is expected to average 30 miles an hour.

The main line from Jhansi to Bhopal—181 miles in length—is now complete, and construction trains are running to and from Bhopal daily. Platelaying was carried on simultaneously from both ends under the supervision of Messrs. Brounger and Townsend, the District Engineers of the Etawah and Lalitpur divisions ; the two parties meeting at Lalitpur, where the linking-in took place on the 31st of October. Nothing now remains to be done on this section but the completion of the stations, which are well in hand, the erection of signals, ballasting up and fencing, and it is intended to open it for traffic early in January next. From Etawah a branch line runs to Saugor, a distance of 45 miles, the whole of the work on which is finished with the exception of the Bunhut cutting and the erection of a few small girder bridges. It is hoped that this portion will be ready for opening some time during the ensuing hot weather.

Arrangements are now under consideration for making over the working of the Bhopal State line to the Indian Midland, which will give the Company a junction with the G. I. P. at Etarisi : but nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

Work on the Jhansi-Gwalior section—a length of 61 miles—is being rapidly pushed on by Mr. Middleton, the agent for Messrs. Glover and Company, who have the contract for its construction. All the earthwork and bridging is complete with the exception of the Antri cutting, 18 miles from Gwalior, and two girders of the Sind Bridge at the 31st mile from Jhansi. The Antri cutting, which is one of the heaviest on the line, is 60 feet in depth and three-fifths of a mile in length, and contains over 70 lakhs of excavation : it passes through very hard rock—sandstone with streaks of quartz—the whole of which has been blasted out with dynamite. The excavation was completed some months ago, but, unfortunately, running obliquely through the hard rock is a vein of red gravel (moorum), and the rains sinking into this have washed about 500,000 cubic feet of it into the cutting. A large gang is now at work on it, and it is hoped that the whole will have been removed by the end of next month, before the rails reach that part of the line.

The Sind Bridge consists of nine spans of 100 feet and one of 60 feet, of which only two girders remain to be erected. The delay in getting these into place was due to the fact that considerable difficulty was experienced in founding two of the piers, three steam-pumps having been kept at work night and day for four months before this could be accomplished. All obstacles, however, have now been surmounted, the piers are finished and the girders on the spot, so that the end of this month will see the bridge ready for the rails. Platelaying is proceeding from the Jhansi end at the rate of half a mile a day, and rail head is now at the 12th mile. When the Dawali is over, and larger gangs can be put on, the contractors hope to lay ½ mile a day, and it is anticipated that the line will be opened to Gwalior in February or, at the latest, early in March next. The directors have completed arrangements for the purchase of the Scindia State Railway from Gwalior to Agra, and will probably take it over on 1st January.

The Jhansi-Manickpur section—180 miles in length—will be the last to reach completion as the girders of the two large bridges over the Ken and Darsan rivers have yet to be put up, and the second cannot be commenced until the first is finished. The rails were laid for 10 miles from Jhansi to the Betwa river last cold weather to enable Mr. Bayley to erect the girders of the Shujanpura Bridge. Since then no platelaying has been done from this end ; but now that the main line is complete and rails can be brought up from Bhopal, work will be recommenced and the line laid as far as the Darsan Bridge at the 49th mile from Jhansi. From Manickpur rail head has been pushed up to the banks of the Ken river near Banda, the bridge over which is a very large one, consisting of 12 spans of 100 feet, with a central span of 250 feet. The girders of the six 100 feet spans on the Banda side are now in position, and the staging for the central span is in course of erection. This will be a work of some difficulty, as there is very deep water in the centre of the channel. The bridge should be completed by the beginning of next year, when the rails will be laid over the 70 miles intervening between this river and the Darsan, the bridge over which—13 spans of 100 feet—will be the last work taken in hand. It is anticipated that the whole section will be in working order by July or August next, but portions of the line, namely, from Manickpur to Banda and Jhansi to Mau-Ranipur, will probably be opened early in the year.

To sum up, the different portions of the line will, in all probability, be working on the following dates:—

January—Main line from Jhansi to Bhopal and the section from Manickpur to Banba. In this month the Company will take over the Scindia State Railway.

February or March—Jhansi to Gwalior.

April or May—Jhansi to Mau-Ranipur and Etawah to Saugor.

July—The remainder of the Jhansi-Manickpur section—*Pioneer*.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "FIGARO" (LONDON).

Dear Sir,—As a rule no one can treat advertisements for patent medicines with more indifference than I do, but I must say that the advertisement in the *Figaro* about three weeks ago so "fetched" me that I at once sent for a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. Of course, I did not expect any "magical" effects such as were described in the *Figaro*, but still I thought I would try the saintly Oil. For many years I have had stiff knees in the winter, and last year they continued stiff and weak all through the summer. This winter they have been worse than ever. I rubbed my knees with the Oil for a few minutes, but felt nothing, not even the warm feeling of hartshorn and oil, but shortly after I felt a tingling in each knee going deeper and deeper down for more than an hour, after which to my amazement, one knee was quite cured, the other nearly so. A second application the next morning did for the ailment altogether. Now, how do you account for this ? Is it not almost magical ? I am relating the wonder to all my friends, and advising them never to be without the patriarchal fluid.—I remain, yours sincerely,

Arthur J. Melhuish.

12 Old Bond-street, London, W.

[The above letter appeared in the *Figaro* on Feb. 11th, 1888, wholly unsolicited by anyone. We believe there never was a remedy which has called forth such universal and spontaneous endorsement as St. Jacob's Oil. Its effects seem, as Mr. Melhuish says," almost magical." People who have been crippled for years are permanently cured almost instantly by the use of this wonderful remedy.]

Arrangements were made for the use of the phonograph at Bingley Hall on the occasion of Mr Gladstone's recent visit to Birmingham. The instrument was specially manufactured by Mr. Edison, and was despatched in the care of a messenger from New York. It differed in some respects from the phonograph originally intended to be used, and which was objected to on the ground that to obtain a perfect record of the address Mr. Gladstone would have to speak close on to the top of the receiver. By an alteration in the dimensions of the trumpet-like end of the tube, into which the sound is received, this difficulty was obviated, and the presence of the phonograph did not interfere with the speaker. The instrument proper was placed on the reporters' table, and from this the receiving tube was pointed upwards, and was passed underneath the rail in front of the platform, the bell-mouth reaching almost to the level of the speaker's table. The mouth of the receiver, which is about 36 inches in circumference, is not visible to the public, but is hidden between the chairman's table and the draping of the rail in front of the platform. Mr. Gladstone stood at the right hand end of the chairman's table, and the receiver was below him on his left. After the meeting the instrument was to be taken to London, unless, as the promoter presume he would, Mr. Gladstone desired to rehear his speech, and arrangements were to be made for giving public recitals of the ex-Premier's address.

Mr. Hamilton L. Hervey, C.S., Mr. C. Hamilton Archer Hill, C.S., and Mr. C. W. Maitland Hudson, C.S., have been appointed justices of the peace.

## THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

A correspondent had an interview with Mr. Croxden Powell three weeks ago with reference to the position of affairs for next year's 'Wimbledon,' and found him busy getting out a pamphlet on the subject. The walls of his office bear many indications of the labour and enthusiasm he has brought to bear on this subject. Mr. Powell was asked to tell his interviewer how matters now stand so far as the Cannock Chase site is concerned:—

"That," replied Mr. Powell, "would be somewhat difficult, because at the moment the sub-committee of the council of the N.R.A. are engaged looking for sites nearer London, and I cannot say how far they have succeeded in finding what they consider probable sites."

"I thought they had done this before they finally reserved Compton Downs and Cannock Chase for decision at the August meeting ?"—"So they did ; but I fancy the cause of the diversion arose at the meeting—namely, the unexpected fall Compton Downs met with at the council ; when Compton Downs was put to the vote, only five voted in its favour and thirteen against. This was not only a great but an unexpected blow for the promoters of that site."

"Was the Cannock Chase site voted upon ?"—"I believe it was not put to the vote of the meeting, and is in consequence the only site before the council at present."

"Do you know what report was made to the council on Cannock Chase by the deputation who went down ?" "I believe there were two reports made on the several sites, one by Lord Wantage and one by Major Waller, both of which contain many inaccuracies arising mainly from a hurried view of the ground ; in fact Major Waller's report was made upon a site which was not before the Council. Good as the Wolseley Plain site was the Parr's Warren site is much superior, and has none of the small defects, Major Waller criticized in the former site."

"What were these ?"—"They were, first, the objection to shooting across a valley ; and, second, that in one portion of Wolseley Plain there was a slight depression of land where the firing points would have to have been raised about two feet."

"Then do I understand that these things do not appear in the site offered the council ?"—"They do not. The firing points and butts are in line on an open plain, and no work such as raising firing points has to be done ; and the work at the targets is simply what is required to protect the markers."

"Something has been said about the ground being bad for tent pegs. Is that so ?"—"Certainly not ; hundreds of private individuals camp out on the Chase about Oakedge Park, Wolseley Park, and Sherbrook Valley, and they find the ground excellent. The British army made no complaint when camped there in 1873 in the worst of weather. Besides, it is not likely that may tents will be wanted, as a suggestion is before the council to build a light kind of barrack and offices should the site be selected."

"Is is true as reported that it is likely the site will be presented to the volunteers ?"—"That I think is quite likely to happen. The people feel that the Volunteers should not be liable, even at long intervals, to accidents like the one to which they owe their eviction from Wimbledon ; that they should have the freehold of their camp ; and the people in the midlands and the north are prepared to do their share to confer on the volunteers this sense of security and freedom."

"Is the feeling in favour of going to Cannock Chase very strong among the volunteers ?"—It is very strong in all the midland and northern, as well as in many of the western and eastern counties, and in Scotland.

"Do you happen to know what the military opinion is about this particular site ?"—"I could not say ; I have only consulted a few military authorities ; I have confined my inquiries to volunteers, but so far as the military experts have given an opinion, it is uniformly in favour of Cannock Chase, over all other sites in England."

"On what grounds do they favour the site ?"—"Mainly because they regard it as a perfect site for a range and camp, where the most ample and perfect arrangements can be made. They look upon it also as the key of the railway system, and therefore convenient and easy of access for the general body of volunteers. From a military point of view they regard the position as a perfect one for other drill and manœuvres."

"Do you think the metropolitan volunteers would attend in anything like the numbers they do at present ?"—"It may be doubted whether for the first year they would ; but those who did attend would come back in such health and vigour that they would soon prove to their comrades that a visit to Cannock Chase was most desirable, and the numbers would increase yearly."

"Is it a fairly healthy position ?"—"Could not be better. The land absorbs moisture readily, the air is pure, dry, and bracing, and the water perfectly pure. The land is 670 feet above sea level, and is quite open and perfectly free from fogs."

"What about local accommodation ? I see the lodgings at Compton Downs were very much spoken of."—"The hotels in Stafford, Rugeley, Milford, Cannock, and other adjoining places, are all excellent they have also good stabling if it should be required. Then there is a good and plentiful supply of private apartments and lodgings. Rugeley makes up over a thousand beds a night during the military horse fair, which lasts ten days and a fortnight in June each year. Then Stafford is an assize town, and has also its quarter sessions, it is the head quarters of the county militia, and can readily accommodate 1,200 to 1,500 a night if ever demanded."

## THE DUKE OF MONDELFI.

Brilliant novelists and dramatists would undoubtedly find a subject worthy of study and description says the correspondent of a London paper, in the person of the Duke of Mondelfi, an opulent member of the important Russian colony in Paris. The Duke leads a life which resembles to a certain extent that of one of those Roman Emperors or Oriental potentates described by picturesque historians. He lives in a splendid hotel in the Avenue due Bois de Boulogne with his mother, Princess Woronzoff, who was sister of Prince Nicolas Troubetzkoi, and a member of the household of the Czar before her lawsuit with her nephew, Count Woronzoff, one of the Emperor Alexander's Court Marshals. The Duke of Mondelfi is reputed to have £80,000 a year, most of which he manages to spend in a magnificent manner. He never goes to bed until daylight does appear, and he generally gets up at three o'clock in the afternoon. After a meal, and extended at full length on a sumptuous divan, he receives his friends and visitors, his mother the Princess being present at the levee. On these occasions the Duke wears either a superb dressing-gown in ivory-coloured plush lined with satin of the hue of the peach, and garnished with silver braiding and ornamented with jewels, or an ample jacket of heliotrope velvet, braided with gold and clasped together with ducal coronets studded with brilliants. While conversing with his visitors the host, it is said, toys with precious stones and diamonds of rare value, but unpolished and uncut. In the intervals of conversation a band of Neapolita singers warble the melodious airs of sunny Italy, and these are succeeded by Tizigane musicians, who make the ducal halls ring with their native wild and diabolical strains. After each musical performance the leader of the band approaches the divan, kisses the hand of the most noble master of the house, and receives his orders for the next *morceau* of demoniac music. Later in the evening the Duke repairs to a splendid cafe on the Boulevards, where he dines with his friends, and listens once more to the fiddlers, to whom he distributes bountiful largesse in the shape of fistfuls of louis, while his guests quaff liberal bumpers of sparkling champagne in his honour. Such is an outline of the ordinary life of an aristocrat in this capital, which, despite its Spartan Republicans and the lamentations of those who praise past days, is still evidently a rendezvous of the gay and the luxurious.

The Sind Horse Show will be opened at Jacobabad on the 7th January.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, fourth assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted an extension of two months' extraordinary leave.

Major C. W. H. Sealy resumed charge of his duties as second assistant Political Resident at Aden on the 9th ultimo.

Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, Judge of Small Causes Karachi, has been granted 33 days' privilege leave, and Mr. H. Gibbons, barrister-at-law will act in his absence.

Mr. C. E. Coles, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on special duty in Egypt, has been granted three months' extension of leave.

Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E, having returned from furlough, will resume charge of the office of Executive Engineer Bombay Military Works : Mr. Clifton on being relieved will revert to the office of executive engineer at Kaisa.

Mr. G. C. Beresford, assistant engineer has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year with the usual subsidiary leave.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Rangoon, laden with timber.

The ss Mount Lebanon, 1,554 tons, Captain E Ellicott, cleared yesterday afternoon for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain E Egger, sailed last evening for Colombo and Hongkong, with a general cargo and Lieutenant P M Carpendale and 15 deck passengers.

The British India steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, sailed from Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and Lieutenant Cahusac and Mr S H King, as cabin passengers, for Karachi ; and about 600 deck, for various ports.

### ARRIVAL.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Byculla (s) | Kendall | Rangoon, Nov. 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
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## CAPTAIN BOYCOTT'S VIEWS ON IRELAND.

UNDER the heading "Irish Politics: then and now" a London evening paper relates the conversation between an interviewer and Captain Boycott, who has sought refuge from his Irish troubles at Flixton, in Suffolk, where he is engaged as agent to Sir Hugh Adair. "The Captain," as he is familiarly called, expressed his views on Ireland freely and dispassionately, and the interviewer remarks that despite his terrible experiences in that country, harbours no ill-feeling towards his fellow countrymen, taking a yearly holiday in the Emerald Isle, which, he says, is his one treat of the year.

NO NEARER SOLUTION.

"No" he said, "I don't believe we are a bit nearer a solution of the difficulty now than we were then"—referring to that period during which the struggle in Ireland began to assume an acuter form, which brought Captain Boycott into prominence. "In fact, in my judgment, the vital part of the difficulty is not approached. If there is a question to be solved, or an understanding to be arrived at, the question needing solution on the understanding requiring adjustment is wholly and solely in reference to land tenure. In saying this I am preferring no charge one way or the other. I don't at this moment say the rents are just or unjust. I simple remark that it is the land question which is the mother of Irish discontent. That once out of the way (though I don't quite see how it is to be removed), everything else is settled. You see, the Irish tenantry have got the idea that nothing which directly or indirectly concerns them is right. There may be one or two matters that are not altogether as they should be—"Rather!" I interposed. "You say 'rather,'" retorted Captain Boycott with much fierceness; then, gradually wreathing his countenance in smiles, he added in an undertone. "But who is there who has not a dash of bitterness in his cup of joy?"

THE TENANT'S DIFFICULTIES.

"The Irish tenants farmer *has* difficulties," the Captain continued, shifting round his chair, and tapping the table once to each word he uttered by way of emphasis. "Many of them endeavour to work impossibilities; they try to eke out an existence upon a piece of land which in point of area alone is incapable of giving them support They exist, not live. Why, I ask you, do they do it? The world is wide enough: why not move on?" What is to be gained by playing a losing game?—poverty, beggary, starvation. If the Irish farmer struggles on term after term upon a paltry strip of land, fighting with difficulties, undergoing privations, and crying out in discontent, to say the least, it seems as though he had some little faith in the transaction. If he works hard one year and fails to make ends meet, there is not much chance that the next year will bring him better luck. The English farmer is every bit as badly situated as the Irish farmer, but he works his tactics differently."

ARREARS OF RENT.

Remarking that the Captain's concealment from civilisation did not seem to have softened his views, the interviewer approached another phase of the question, seeking to obtain Captain Boycott's views concerning arrears of rent. His replies are thus recorded:—

"There was no back rent when I left Ireland. However, I don't see why a tenant should be released from the payment of rent which he has fallen back. If a tenant continues in possesion of a farm knowing full well that he cannot make ends meet, why, then, it is his own look-out. I don't mean to say that he should be evicted—nothing of the sort. I can safely say that never in my life have I evicted a tenant who was honestly unable to pay his rent. I would rather assist a tenant than remove him from his holding. But what I cannot understand is a tenant going on year after year, fully aware that he cannot pay the demands of his landlord, at whose mercy he foolishly places himself. By such action he is fighting against himself. Moreover, I consider that the notion of accommodating tenants according to the success or non-success of their crops is bad in principle. To be entirely fair, the proposal should at any rate be reciprocal, and to that the tenants would certainly object. To be successful the farmer, English or Irish, must rely upon his own resources, and be as largely as possible independent of his landlord." "Quite so, but it is not easy to work independently of your landlord when that landlord is killing your every effort with an exorbitant rental." "But the tenant has the option of leaving the farm, and landlords have no keen relish for unoccupied holdings." "Exactly; but in leaving his farm the poor fellow is compelled to spend the little he has saved, and frequently having had no opportunity to save, he is obliged to go into debt. A man struggles hard when he knows the next move is starvation." "There may or may not be exorbitant rents in Ireland. I know one thing, when English statesmen are expatiating upon the charge per acre for land in Ireland they seem either to forget the fact, or not to know it, that an Irish acre is a good deal bigger slice than the English acre. Probably they would know something about it if they were pecuniarily interested."

EVERY TENANT HIS OWN LANDLORD.

The suggestion to make every tenant being his own landlord, Captain Boycott considered absurd. What was more he did not believe the Irish tenantry wanted such an arrangement, and in support of this opinion he quoted the Land League experiment in that direction.

"They purchased an estate near Tuam, cut it into squares, and invited the tillers of the soil to come down from the mountains and become ideal landlords. But the tenants who were already on the land wouldn't have the poor devils, and so they were obliged to go back to their mountain homes. Small allotments, I feel convinced, would be a failure. The proprietorship would be too extensive to be beneficial to the soil. Again, the Irish farmer is not in a position to undertake the responsibilities of land-lordism, which is not all sweetness, I can assure you. This is no reflection upon the Irish character. The average Irishman is indeed as sharp as the most intelligent, and as keen, while in quickness of perception he beats his neighbours outright. Put a young Irish boy to school with an English lad, and in nine cases out of ten he is at the top of the class, while the other is scuffling about his pothooks. Yes, there is no dulness about the Irish character. They know exactly to what things belong, but in this agitation I do think they are misled, mind you, not the misleaders."

HOME RULE.

Of Home Rule, Captain Boycott expressed his disapproval in unequivocal terms:—

I don't believe in Home Rule, because I think it would be distinctly opposed to the interests of the country. Ireland is an integral part of the British Empire, and should remain so. If there are wrongs which require to be removed, there is no need to establish a Home Rule Parliament to remove them. Such an institution would no more be influenced in its labours by the actual labouring classes than is the House of Commons. Even if a measure of extended local government became law, it would necessarily fall into the hands of others than those who are said to suffer by the absence of such a scheme. It is education that the Irish people require before they begin to manage their own affairs. I could not support a measure of Colonial Home Rule, because I have yet to learn that Ireland is a colony. If it is to be more centralization of control, more Local Government, make sure, at any rate, that the so-called misgoverned, down-trodden people are going to share in the work of bettering their own position. At the present time, it would not be so. But as I said before the Irishman is a wonderfully clever being; he has the ability to learn, he only requires to be taught.

## BERBERAH ATTACKED BY SOMALIS.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, dated Aden, Oct. 10, which has been received in London:—

"Rather a serious disturbance has occurred at Berberah. Some 300 or 400 Somalis on horseback and as many on foot, attacked the native portion of the town in the dark, with the object of looting it. Before they could do much damage, however, the alarm was given and the soldiers were called out. There are about 50 native infantry and 20 of the Aden troop at present stationed there, and when they made their appearance there was a general stampede among the Somalis. A dozen or so I believe, of the latter were killed and a number taken prisoners. Her Majesty's ship Osprey went across on Monday and the Indian marine steamer Tenasserim sails to-ay with the Aden troop and 100 men of the native infantry, which force should be ample if properly employed. This affair will do much harm to the Berberah trade, as the caravans will all be stopped."


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Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

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GOLD NECKLETS
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And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

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THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

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The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

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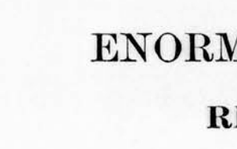
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PASTA MACK



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PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
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ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Leney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitiv Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887."

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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| Havannah Shape, No. 1 ... | 3 0 | 28 0 |
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| Havannah Shape, No. 1 ... | 1 10 | 16 0 |
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A BOX OF SAMPLES
Containing 4 Cigars of each of 9 kinds, labelled, will be sent post free for
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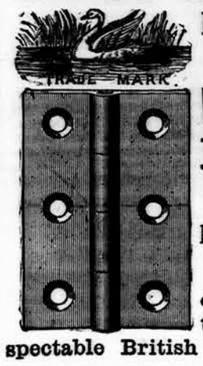

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is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.
*Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers*—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London
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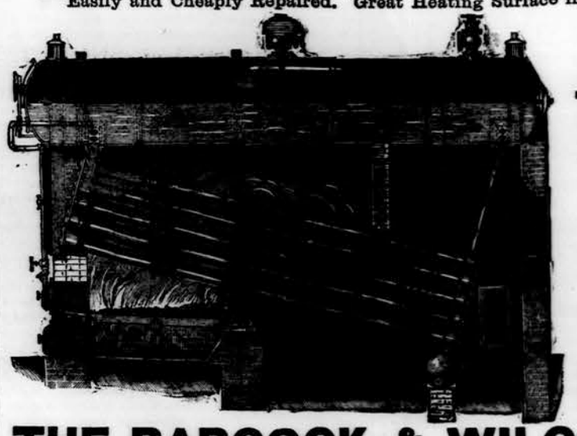

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NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

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Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
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THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

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PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
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for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICH. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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THE Head Board have appointed Mr. GEO. LUCAS KEMP as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agents for India.

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The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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(OF CALCUTTA),

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

**73, ESPLANADE ROAD,**

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*OUR REGISTERED DESIGNS.*

As the following Designs are our own REGISTERED PATTERNS, they can be procured only from us :—

**Miniature Indian Arms and other Curiosities.**

No. 5501.
The "Tulwar" Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 11, cash.
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Gold "Kookree" Brooch, a model of the Goorkha Knife, with Sheath.
Rs. 15, cash.
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Large size, Gold, Rs. 27, cash.
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"Kookree" Knife Charm.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.

No. 5510.
Dagger.
Gold, Rs. 14, cash.
ilver, Rs. 5, cash.

No. 5500.
Burmese Sword Charm or Toothpick.
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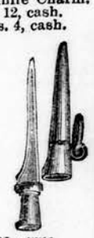

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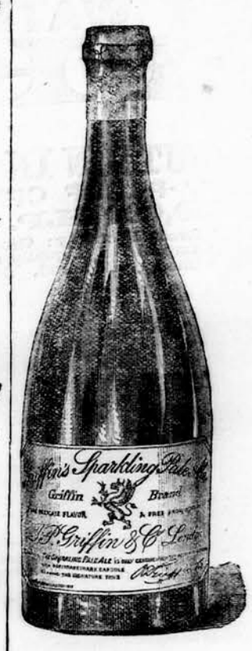


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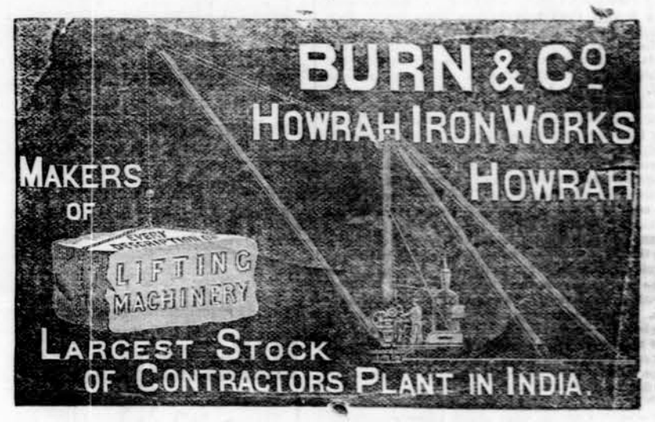


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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

**PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.**
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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**PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.**
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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*For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.*

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